MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 SEPTEMBER 1985

Syrian-Jordanian Talks in Jeddah

The dialogue between Syrian and Jordanian delegations held in Jeddah was positive and the two sides agreed on a number of steps to create a propitious atmosphere for developing bilateral relations, Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah announced in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio following the second and final session of the talks. He said this will provide an opportunity for Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement and cooperation based on Arab summit commitments, especially concerning the Palestinian issue, adding that the two sides decided to hold further talks in Saudi Arabia in the second half of October.

While the Jordanian press has commented on the talks, monitored Syrian media have thus far reported them without comment. In Iran, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told Tehran radio that Syria only agreed to meet with the Jordanians on condition that the latter give up their "compromising positions," and he contended that the Syrians gave a "negative" reply to an "important part" of the requests made by the Arab League reconciliation committee. Velayati's comments followed Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's talks with the Iranian president, prime minister, and Majlis speaker, as reported by Tehran radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes scored "accurate and effective" hits on a "large" maritime target near Iranian shores 17 September, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to mention the attack. Meanwhile, in a decree broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni authorized the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) commander to equip the IRGC with "powerful" ground, air, and marine forces "as soon as possible" to cooperate with the armed forces in guarding the country's borders.

Iranian forces captured an Iraqi base near Sar Dasht 16 September, according to a military communique reported by IRNA.

In another development, IRNA disclosed that the Iranian Navy freed a Kuwaiti cargo ship seized 4 September after unloading some of its cargo that was destined for Iraq.

Lebanon

Fighting between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party continued in Tripoli 18 September, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that 130 people were killed or wounded in the city between 15-17 September. Noting that shelling also continued in the Beirut area, the radio broadcast a Lebanese Army command statement condemning the bombardment of the Defense Ministry and residential areas in east Beirut by artillery emplacements on the Mountain, which is controlled by the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). Meanwhile, the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio carried a statement announcing the closure of 7 PSP offices in Beirut in accordance with PSP leader Walid Junblatt's plan to reduce military activity in the capital. On the Christian side, Elie Hubayqah was unanimously reelected as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, according to a committee statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The statement was critical of a planned 18 September meeting between former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah, Charles Hilu, and Camille Sham'un, asserting that it will not lead to progress in resolving the Lebanese crisis. The Lebanese Forces welcome the convening of a comprehensive and representative Christian conference prior to holding an impartial national conference attended by both Christians and Muslims, the statement added.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressed in a Jerusalem radio interview that he intends to keep the agreement whereby Yitzhaq Shamir will replace him as prime minister next year, but he added that the agreement could be terminated if it is violated by "somebody else." Peres warned that any intentional attempt to paralyze the government for partisan reasons will be a violation of the agreement, which commits the coalition to taking action to promote the peace process. On relations with the Soviet Union, the prime minister noted that contacts are continuing, asserting that Israel's interest in the USSR, and especially in Soviet Jews, is more important than ever before.

On the dispute with Egypt over Tabah, Peres said the solution lies in a combination of conciliation and arbitration, starting with conciliation and moving on to arbitration. Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' message to Shamir on the subject is regarded by the latter as an attempt to pressure him to change his position.

Egypt

The PLO cannot be excluded from any peace negotiations because it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, President Husni Mubarak emphasized in remarks reported by MENA following talks in Cairo with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. At a news conference reported by the agency, Thatcher said it is "absolutely vital" to draw up a list of names for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will be "welcomed" by the United States and King Husayn. Thatcher said those names should not include people who have been "extremely prominent" in the PLO, and added that it is "possible" that the delegation will include some PLO members who reject terrorism. It is important that neither the United States nor the United Kingdom accept terrorism as a way of expediting diplomatic matters, Thatcher said.

Afghanistan

The Afghan Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul to denounce a 16 September "aggression" by Pakistani forces south of Khowst, Kabul radio reported, adding that 15 Pakistani "militia" were killed following a clash with DRA border forces. Pakistani media have not been observed to mention such a border clash.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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OPEC on Price Stability, Production Rates

LD161315 Vienna OPECNA in English
1655 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Vienna, 13 Sep 85 (OPECNA) — OPEC's biggest achievement during its 25 years of existence has been to arrest the very high rates of depletion of its member countries' oil resources by the multinational oil companies.

A press release issued by the OPEC Secretariat marking OPEC's 25th anniversary, said that without the organization, the production and pricing policy of the oil companies would have led to such a rapid depletion of its member countries' huge reserves, that today an energy shortage would have been inevitable.

"In so doing, OPEC has preserved, for generations to come, enough oil to meet future world requirements," the release said.

The following is the full text of the press release: OPEC alone cannot and should not be expected to perpetually provide the insurance policy on the stability of oil prices, while non-OPEC countries sit back and enjoy the benefits of this insurance without paying their share of the premium. A collapse of the oil price structure would be detrimental to all producers of oil, especially those outside OPEC, whose cost of production is much higher than that of OPEC countries. Such a collapse would also be detrimental to the consuming countries, insofar as the development of alternative forms of energy is concerned. It could also adversely affect the economies of the industrialized countries and their trade, banking and financial systems.

Those who adopt an uncooperative attitude to OPEC in favour of short-term price cutting will discover, perhaps too late, that the economics of the short-term are also the economics of theshort-sighted. Since OPEC has proved to be a moderating influence on the international economic scene, it is highly regrettable that some oil consuming and producing countries outside OPEC have stood doggedly in opposition, refusing to learn from the lessons of history.

The loud voices against dialogue with OPEC in some major industrialized countries appear to be relying too heavily on the present soft market conditions, which cannot continue indefinitely. Non-OPEC countries, in maximizing at the expense of OPEC, are depleting their limited oil reserves so fast that they will soon have to invest huge and exorbitant capital in order to prevent a drastic fall in their production. Conversely, OPEC, which accounts for two-thirds of the world's oil reserves is prolonging the life-span of those oil reserves which will eventually bring it back to the fore as the future main supplier of oil in the world.

The reality of today's interdependent world must be appreciated and its resources mobilized and utilized for the common good and for a meaningful overall world economic development. We are convinced that what is needed today, after OPEC's quarter-century of useful service to mankind, is the full cooperation of all those involved in the energy industry — OPEC, non-OPEC and consumers alike — in order to maintain the essential oil price stability that would prevent an undue, sharp and disruptive fluctuation in the future world energy situation.

It is only to be hoped that as OPEC celebrated its 25th birthday, it can look forward with confidence to a future of dialogue and cooperation with all partners of the oil and energy trade.

BAHRAIN

Amir Interviewed on Regional Problems, Relations

GF131352 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, met in Singapore this morning with the president of Singapore. They discussed bilateral and current developments in the Gulf as well as issues of mutual interest. His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, praised the great achievements of the GCC in an interview by REUTERS. He said that the GCC was a positive step adopted by member countries which showed a deep conviction in the unity of their goals for security and economic and social development.

On the Iraq-Iran war, his highness the amir called for more pressure on the side which does not respond to peace efforts aimed at putting an end to the war for the benefit of Iraq and Iran and also for the benefit of the countries in the region. He said that this war affected the economic progress of the two countries and other countries in the region. About his visit to New Zealand and Australia, his highness the amir expressed his satisfaction with these two visits and said that the relations between Bahrain and these two countries were built on mutual understanding and mutual interests. He said that the relations have been positively developed during recent years. He also said that Bahrain has become an important regional commercial center for New Zealand and Australia.

His highness the amir said that he will discuss economic issues with officials in New Zealand and Australia as well as current developments in the Gulf region. He said that New Zealand and Australia have an active role in the international arena and that he intends to explain to them Bahrain's point of view toward issues of particular importance to the Arabs as outlined by the resolutions by the recent Arab summit meetings.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister Leaves for Riyadh GCC Talks

LD161729 Kuwait KUNA in English 1617 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 16 (KUNA) — Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah left here Monday for Riyadh to head Kuwait's delegation to the meetings of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) interior ministers, due to start Tuesday. The minister was seen off by Interior Ministry Undersecretary Major General Yusuf Badir al-Kharafi and a number of ministry officials.

The GCC interior minister will discuss security issues of interest to the region, including security cooperation, immigration and passport as well as combatting terrorism in the region and other issues. The GCC groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Jordanian-Syrian Prime Minister Talks

Fahd Receives Ministers

GF170540 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 16 Sep (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz late today received Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy chairman of the National Guard; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court; Faruq al-Sahr', Syrian foreign minister; and Al-Tayyib al-Sahbani, Tunisian ambassador to the Arab League.

[Riyadh SPA in Arabic at 1920 GMT on 16 September adds the following:Late today His Majesty King Fahd hosted a banquet in honor of Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.]

Prince Makes Statement

GF171412 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Following the second and last session of the Jordanian-Syrian meeting in the Kingdom, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, made the following statement to SPA: The Syrian delegation, led by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and the Jordanian delegation, led by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, yesterday and today met in the presence of the committee for clearing the Arab air. This committee was formed following the Arab extraordinary summit in Casablanca and based on its resolutions. The dialogue between the two delegations was characterized by a positiveness which made the meeting points of the most important issues salient.

Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz continued: The two sides agreed on a number of steps to create a propitious atmosphere for developing relations between the two countries. These steps will also provide an opportunity for more rapprochement and cooperation within the framework of commitments to Arab summits on which there has been Arab consensus, especially concerning the Arab central issue — the Palestinian cause — and Arab solidarity needed to confront the Israeli aggression and the enemies of the Arab nation. The two delegations decided to hold further constructive and fraternal dialogue in the Kingdom in the second half of October.

On behalf of the committee and in the name of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, I would like to express profuse thanks to King

Husayn ibn Talal and President Hafiz al-Asad for their good response and cooperation manifested through the two delegations' efforts in carrying out their tasks. I also would like to express appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Tunisian Government, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and the Tunisian delegation. I must also thank the Arab League secretary general for his effective participation in the efforts of this committee. I pray God Almighty will guide us along the right path and make us successful. He is compassionate and responds to our prayers.

Ministers Depart

GF171446 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Jeddah at 1500. They were seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

UAE

Vigilance Against 'Delusion' by U.S. Urged

GF140848 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0640 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 14 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* calls on the Arabs to be vigilant so that they will not be deceived by the game taking place between the White House and the U.S. Congress regarding the attempts of the U.S. Administration to persuade Congressmen to approve arms deals to some Arab countries. The paper says that when the U.S. Administration leaks some so-called confidential reports, it aims to perpetuate "the delusion that there is a conflict of wills inside the administration. This delusion is found in the minds of some Arabs whom the United States wants to continue to believe that they have supporters inside the U.S. Administration as well as enemies, and that it is prudent not to embarrass the supporters and to facilitate their task by adopting moderate Arab policies that will help those supporters to overcome the enemies."

The paper points to the stand adopted by the United States in 1956. It says that at that time U.S. President Eisenhower was able to get Congressional approval for withholding support to his allies, Britain, France, and Israel, in their aggression because Congress believed that such a stand would serve the interests of the United States. The paper remarks that U.S. interests are not now faced by any real dangers as a result of its policy which is biased in favor of Israel "and consequently, the U.S. Administration is not worried by the continuing tug of war with Congress."

The paper wonders whether U.S. interests will suffer if it does not supply an Arab country with U.S. arms. In answer to this question, the paper goes on to say, "how will U.S. interests be affected when recent history indicates that these interests are bolstered by every U.S. refusal and every new limitation that the U.S. Congress imposes on arms sales to the Arab countries?"

The paper supports its view by saying "if the U.S. Administration feels even for one moment that its interests are threatened by its policy which is biased in favor of Israel, then we will see a different stand by the U.S. Administration and we will see how Congress will change its present stand." In conclusion, the paper expresses the hope that some Arabs will not continue to pin delusionary hopes on the possibility that the U.S. Administration's view or that of the State Department will prevail over the limitations of both houses of Congress.

Further on UK Prime Minister Thatcher's Visit

Talks With Mubarak

NC170929 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Official talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began before noon today. On the Egyptian side, the talks were also attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, the industry minister. Representing the British was (Steven Anderson), assistant Foreign Ministry under secretary for commonwealth affairs.

Mrs Thatcher visited the monument to the martyrs of the Egyptian Armed Forces in Nasr City this morning. She laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and another one at the tomb of late President Anwar al-Sadat. She also visited the graves of soldiers killed in World War II at the Commonwealth cemetery in Heliopolis.

Mubarak Comments After Talks

NC171734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that the PLO cannot be excluded from any peace negotiations because it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mubarak made a statement to foreign reporters following his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In it he urged the Europeans and the U.S. Administration to realize the importance of participation by PLO representatives in the peace talks to discuss their rights. He also called on everyone to help the Palestinians.

President Mubarak stressed that the issue of choosing the names of the members to the (?joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation) should not be made into a problem. He said that it is necessary to focus on pushing the peace process forward.

Asked about the role that Margaret Thatcher can play in helping to end the current deadlock in the peace process and in solving the Palestinian problem, President Mubarak said that the British prime minister is one of the most outstanding personalities in Europe. He added that in view of her good relations with Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and the United States, she can do a great deal. She can explain the reality of the situation in the Middle East region to our friends in Europe and how to boost the peace process.

To a question regarding the Tabah issue, President Mubarak said that some progress has been made toward solving this problem. He added that he now feels optimistic.

On his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Peres, President Mubarak said that he has no sensitivity [hasasiyyah] about meeting with any individual, noting that exchanges are occurring with the Israelis.

Holds News Conference

NC171148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1102 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has stressed the importance of the efforts being exerted by President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan to promote and to vitalize the regional peace process.

Speaking at a news conference following her 2-hour talks with President Mubarak today, Mrs Thatcher said that these discussions were very good, and that relations between Egypt and the United Kingdom are excellent.

She added: During our meeting, we discussed certain international issues, the Arab-Israeli situation, and the results of Murphy's talks in the Middle East. We also dealt with the question of dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the Iraq-Iran war, and Sudan's future, its economy, and the safeguarding of Sudanese security.

Mrs Thatcher said: We expect that members of the Palestinian delegation, who will be acceptable to King Husayn and to the United States, will be chosen.

She expressed Britain's view that an international conference on a Middle East solution may hamper steps toward achieving a peaceful solution.

The British prime minister added: We were pleased with President Mubarak's last visit to Britain after his trip to the United States, as well as with our talks with him.

Mrs Thatcher reaffirmed Britain's rejection of international terrorism as a means for solving political problems between states.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher began her news conference in Cairo with the following statement:

As you know, I have just completed our talks with President Husni Mubarak on this first visit of a British prime minister to Egypt since Winston Churchill's tour in 1943. I am very pleased to be here and to have long and good talks. Bilateral relations between Egypt and the United Kingdom are very good and any details will be discussed with the prime minister. The president and I concentrated on the great international issues of our time. Naturally, we gave a considerable amount of time to discussing the Arab-Israeli situation as we are very anxious to give a fresh impetus to the negotiations. In particular we would like to see, as a first step, the meeting of Ambassador Richard Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation get off the ground. We also of course discussed the Iran-Iraq war, which everyone would very much like to see come to an end. None of us, however, has found a way of bringing that about.

Naturally, we are concerned with Sudan and so is President Mubarak. We are all concerned to see the future of Sudan secured and to see its economy move ahead faster than at present. We understand that there were quite good rains in the south and that the harvest is expected to be improved this year. We shall, of course, continue to watch events there very carefully.

Naturally, the upcoming talks between Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev, in addition to the Middle East issue, will be major topics that will enjoy the world's attention. We naturally hope that these talks will result in progress on the main issues of our time and we are all considering these talks very carefully.

We most certainly are apprising President Reagan of anything helpful we have about what is included in these talks and what we feel may result from them.

At the end of her statement, Mrs Thatcher began answering reporters' questions. To a question regarding the British stand on the formation of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and whether Britain could help to soften the U.S. position toward the negotiations with PLO members, Mrs Thatcher said: We hope they choose some Palestinians who are acceptable to King Husayn and the United States. The important thing is that they do not include names of people who have been extremely prominent in the PLO. It is possible, however, that they will include some who have been associated with the PLO, but, those who reject terrorism as a way to achieve progress in diplomatic affairs. It is important that neither the United States nor the United Kingdom accept terrorism as a way of expediting diplomatic matters. There are a number of PLO members who totally reject terrorism as a means of progress. I know a number of such members.

Asked whether Britain can contribute to establishing a just and permanent peace in the Middle East, Thatcher said that it is absolutely vital to take the first step, that is, the formation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and that the names chosen should be welcomed by the United States and King Husayn. She said that some names are quite acceptable to both sides and the final stage now is to choose more names so that the delegation can be formed. She added that at the moment this is the point which is causing a little difficulty. She expressed her hope that it would be a temporary difficulty and that the first step could be taken. She stressed that the first step is very important.

Asked about the reasons for Britain's opposition to the convening of an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, Thatcher said: because we do not believe that an international conference will necessarily solve the Middle East issue. The point is that we are very anxious to get the negotiations under way. The first thing to do is to take the first step. At the moment, as the president has said, we do not feel that an international conference would necessarily be conducive to getting the negotiations going. We do understand and accept that King Husayn feels that he must have some framework of international support for these negotiations. This we understand, but we would not necessarily agree. It means getting involved in a whole international conference which could then hold things up rather than help towards a solution — a solution that we are anxious to see. An international conference might increase the arguments and delay the start of relevant negotiations.

In response to a question about the Israeli authorities' persecutions in occupied Arab land and the escalation of national resistance, Thatcher said that she will never support atrocities or terrorism as a way of bringing about diplomatic negotiations. She said that it is totally unacceptable to commit atrocities against innocent people or to use murder as a means of furthering diplomatic objectives. She added that such methods are completely rejected by Britain.

Asked what she thought about the Soviet countermeasure of expelling 25 Britons from Moscow, the subsequent expulsion of 6 more Russians from Britain for security reasons, and British policy on this issue, Thatcher said: I issued a statement on this point from here yesterday evening. The 25 that we expelled from London were all people, who were, as we knew from what the defector had told us, actively engaged in totally unacceptable intelligence and subversive activites. By doing this, therefore, we have certainly destroyed the vital part of the Soviet Union's unacceptable intelligence activities in London and that of course is a great achievement from the point of view of the security of Britain. She said that the Soviets, in totally unjustifiable retaliation, have announced that they will expel a similar number. I know that those Britons were not involved in such activitis and that there was no similarity at all between the two cases.

Continuing her answer to the question regarding the recent Soviet espionage case in Britain, Thatcher said: The important point is that by expelling those 25 known people, we have broken the main Soviet intelligence operation in London. The Soviet Union's retaliation is totally unjustified as the 25 Britons were not involved in such activities. Therefore, we decided to expel a further six who have also been involved in those activities, althought not in such a prominent way.

The British prime minister added: We explained this to the Soviet charge d'affaires in our second declaration. We said we hoped this will end the matter because we still wish, in the context of East-West relations, to recognize that although our political views are totally different, Britain operates a free and democratic society. Nevertheless, we both live in the same world and do not wish to have a conflict between the Soviet and British people.

Thatcher expressed the hope that this last expulsion by Britain would end the matter and that the two countries would try to ensure that a conflict between the Soviet and British people would never occur. She added that they would also try to achieve arms reduction.

Answering a question on what an Egyptian newspaper mentioned today, namely that Britain is not using its influence to achieve peace in the Middle East, Thatcher said: I do not agree with this. We have always done everything possible to achieve peace in the Middle East. We were always the initiators of statements issued by the European Community. We played an active role in the final drafting of these statements.

She added: We have always shown interest in the issue during our meetings with President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn whenever either of them was in London. We were always active during our talks with the United States in urging them to take more steps regarding the Mideast peace process. She expressed the hope that a new impetus would be given to the peace process, saying: We believe that this new impetus would, as a first step, take the form of a meeting between Richard Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Asked whether her talks with King Husayn will deal with the names of the members to the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the British prime minister said: King Husayn and the Palestinians have submitted a list of names. The only thing I wish to clarify is that I will hold further discussions with King Husayn on this matter.

The British prime minister was asked what she could contribute to the Middle East peace process during her talks with U.S. President Reagan, especially in light of her talks today with President Mubarak. She said: It is important to achieve this first step, namely Murphy's meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. I will emphasize the importance of achieving this step as soon as possible.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-British relations, Thatcher affirmed that relations between the two countries are good. She added: I am always pleased when President Husni Mubarak visits London on his way back from the United States and we have further discussions.

Thatcher said that tomorrow she will visit the waste water project, which is being built with British participation. She described trade relations between Egypt and Britain as good.

Thatcher was asked about British opposition leader Neil Kinnock's intention to meet with Argentine President Alfonsin in Paris. She expressed her surprise at this meeting because Argentina has not officially ended the state of hostilities toward Britain. She added that she had asked Argentina to end the state of hostilities but there had been no response. Mrs Thatcher said: Nevertheless, we have done all that we can to (?restore) trade relations with Argentina. We are now prepared to import goods from Argentina. Despite all our efforts, Argentina has not responded. The Argentines are unwilling to resume trade relations with us. All they care about is discussing the question of sovereignty over the Falklands. The British prime minister continued: That is why I am surprised at Kinnock's meeting with the Argentine president in Paris [words indistinct].

In answer to a question on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the British prime minister said that she does not intend to go to the anniversary celebrations but added that Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will be going. She said that she has to go to a Commonwealth conference. The UN anniversary will take place when the British Parliament is sitting, she concluded.

Meets With Lutfi

NC171227 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Al-Tahirah Palace this afternoon.

Dr Lutfi also held a luncheon in honor of Mrs Thatcher and the delegation accompanying her.

Loan Agreement Signed

NC171456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi have attended the signing ceremony of a 50-million-pound-sterling loan agreement. The loan, 25 percent of which will be composed of a grant, will be allocated to finance the Al-Maghar coal project in north Sinai. The agreement was signed for Egypt by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and for Britain by Alan Bedford Urwick, British ambassador in Cairo.

Attends Project Opening Ceremony

NC180900 Cairo MENA in English 0849 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 18 (MENA) — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Premier Dr 'Ali Lutfi this morning attended the ceremony marking the execution of the Cairo main sanitary drainage project on the east bank of the Nile.

The ceremony was attended by Minister of Housing and Utilities 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, Minister of Industry Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, the head of the honour mission accompanying Mrs Thatcher, and Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib.

Praises Sewage Project

NC181021 Cairo MENA in English 0955 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 18 (MENA) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the waste water project under execution here with the help of Britain and the United States as the largest sewage project under implementation in the world.

The U.K. contributed a 50 million-pound aid to this project in addition to 195 million pounds in credit facilities to cover imports needed for the project.

She added that the private sector in both countries formed between them numerous joint consultant companies, saying that this cooperation is an omen of successful and prosperous investments and trade relations in the future between the two countries.

Mrs Thatcher said that the start of this project was in the 1970s when the Egyptian Government decided to modernise and expand Cairo waste water network.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the execution of Cairo sewage project, Premier 'Ali Lutfi paid tribute to current cooperation between the Egyptian and British Governments which he said was extended to the consultant companies and contractors in the two countries.

He said that one of the fruits of this project was the transfer of developed expertise particularly in the domain of digging and building of deep tunnels.

The project would cost a total of 4 billion Egyptian pounds covered by loans and grants from Britain and the United States

of America, said Minister of Housing and Utilities Engineer 'Abd al-Rahman Labib.

He added that the project aims at eliminating the problems suffered by greater Cairo for years from an obsolete sewage network and from its failure to meet the needs of increasing population.

He further said that the new phase of the project started to be carried out before the end of last year and would be completed early in 1989.

Leaves Cairo for Luxor

NC181140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1136 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA) — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher left Cairo this afternoon aboard a private plane for Luxor, to visit the ancient sites in the area. Mrs Thatcher is being accompanied on this visit by British Ambassador Alan Bedford Urwick and Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry and head of the protocol delegation attending to her.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments

NC170547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2153 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has reaffirmed that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's current visit to Egypt will have a great effect on the momentum of the Middle East peace process. This is due to Egypt's role and position in the Arab and Third Worlds and to the outstanding British role within the international arena.

In an editorial appearing in Tuesday's edition, the paper says that Thatcher's visit to Cairo is the end result of great efforts undertaken to bolster and to develop stable Egyptian-British relations and to base such relations on joint cooperation in all fields in the service of the people of both countries. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* points out that the British prime minister's discussions will center on ways to strengthen the principles of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Such a peace must be the basis for solving all the region's difficult problems, especially the Palestinian issue.

Defense Minister Denies Preparations Against Libya

PM170917 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu Ghazalah Denies Egyptian Army Preparations Against Libya"]

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has denied that the Egyptian Army is making preparations linked to recent Libyan moves. He said: "We are making no preparations in this connection, and there is nothing between Egypt and Libya."

In reply to a question put to him by a U.S. reporter, the field marshal also denied that talks have been held between Egypt and the United States on these developments. He told the U.S. reporter: "The Libyan threat, as you like to call it, is just ordinary tension between two neighboring states. Such tension sometimes occurs between the United States and Mexico."

Spokesman Says Maritime Target Hit 17 Sep
JN180613 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0603 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Iraqis, your victories on the ground and at sea continue, placing the Khomeyniites before two choices only: complete collapse as a result of your blows, God willing, or a return to justice and peace. Our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near Iranian shores at 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday, scoring accurate and effective hits. After completing their duty, the hawks of the air returned with their planes safely and triumphantly, under God's protection. God is the supporter of the faithful.

[Dated] 18 September 1985

Communique No 1,960 on 16-17 Sep Operations
JN171707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,960 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious armies of justice continue their heroic struggle for the sake of Iraq's glory and its sons' future and happiness against the forces of evil and ignorance in Iran.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful helicopter gunships raided enemy positions in front of our positions in the V Army Corps northern sector and scored destructive strikes, inflicting great losses on the enemy. They destroyed several enemy personnel concentrations and burned some of their equipment. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units directed several artillery and mortar strikes at enemy positions and personnel movements in the I Army Corps northern sector and succeeded in destroying two vehicles carrying soldiers, killing or wounding their occupants. They also hit two other vehicles, killing one of the enemy, wounding others, and burning one ammunition dump. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

3. Using all their weapons, our forward units engaged enemy targets in front of them in the II Army Corps central sector and destroyed one Dushka machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one bulldozer.

4. An ambush set by our forward units in the V Army Corps northern sector succeeded in killing one enemy soldier, capturing another, and seizing their weapons. They safely returned to base.

5. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward formations carried out severe and concentrated strikes against fortified enemy targets and vehicles in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits, inflicting losses in personnel and equipment, and destroying three vehicles.

6. One enemy observation post was destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 September 1985

Communique No 1,959 on 15-16 Sep Operations
JN161639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,959 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

On the anniversary of the flight of the Arab prophet, the great messenger of this nation, the builder of its glory, and the inspirer of the nation's message of monotheism, faith, and valuable life, our Armed Forces congratulate our great people and their outstanding leader, the grandson of the prophet and the defender of his noble message, President Saddam Husayn.

We will continue to pledge that we will guard with the power of the truth the land of the messengers and divine values, crushing those who call for disbelief and apostacy, with God's support.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our daring helicopter gunships carried out bold attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our units in the V Army Corps northern sector, inflicting massive losses on enemy personnel and equipment. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. In order to inflict further losses on the forces of the evil Khomeyniites, our formations in the East Basra III Army Corps sector and in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector directed intensive artillery fire at enemy positions, mortar emplacements, and armor movements. Our effective hits threw enemy units into confusion and inflicted heavy losses in personnel and equipment.

3. One of our forward units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector sighted two enemy boats trying to advance toward its positions. Opening fire with various types of weapons, the unit forced them to flee after killing or wounding a number of their occupants.

4. Our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy vehicles and troop movements, destroying two vehicles and killing all their occupants.

5. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions, gun emplacements, and

vehicles, killing two, wounding others, and destroying two observation posts and one vehicle.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

7. The tryrant Iranian ruling clique is affirming its black rancor against Iraq and the Iraqi people. Its criminal forces shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 September 1985

Oil Minister Taqi Meets With Soviet Official

JN171138 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep (INA) — Oil Minister Ahmad Qasim Taqi met here today with Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Soviet side on the Iraqi-USSR committee for economic and technical cooperation. The discussion during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations in the oil field and the exchange of technical expertise. Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim also met with the USSR official and discussed with him bilateral cooperation in the oil field and the implementation of several oil projects.

Al-Rifa'i, Al-Qasim Return From Jeddah

JN171520 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman from Jeddah this evening accompanied by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. The prime minister was received at Amman International Airport by His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the chief chamberlain; the deputy prime minister; and a number of ministers.

UK Military Delegation Meets Armed Forces Chief

JN171248 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Admiral Balfour, head of the delegation of the British Royal College for Defense Studies, and the accompanying delegation in his office at the general headquarters this morning. The delegation listened to a military briefing on the Armed Forces' role, tasks, and duties. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador and the military attache in Amman.

The delegation of the Royal College for Defense Studies arrived in Amman the day before yesterday on a visit that will last several days. It will meet with a number of officials and visit historical and cultural sites in Jordan. The delegation was received at the airport by a number of ranking Jordanian Armed Forces officers as well as the British ambassador and the military attache in Amman.

Meets Senate President

JN171555 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1446 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 17 Sep (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has affirmed that Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn exerts continuous efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in a manner enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate right in determining thei fate on their national soil.

During his meeting with Admiral H. M. Balfour, head of a delegation from the British Royal College for Defense Studies, and his delegation, the Senate president affirmed the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and their common destiny. He also affirmed Jordan's desire to find a solution to the Palestinian question — a solution based on international legitimacy and UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for ending Israeli occupation and restoring land and holy places to their kinfolk in order to safeguard the region's security, cultural role, and the progress of its peoples.

The Senate president explained the dangers of the Israeli occupation, as well as the occupation authorities' inhuman practices against the Paelstinian people and the disavowal of their legitimate rights. He also explained the Israeli policy of expansion and settlement in Arab Jerusalem and occupied territories.

He called on the United Kingdom and the EEC to assume their role in achieving a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine question, referring to the common interests linking the EEC to Jordan and to the Arab world.

Briefs

U.S. $160 Million Grant — An agreement was signed in Amman today under which the United States will provide Jordan with a grant of up to $160 million through the U.S. Agency for International Development. The grant will be received over a period of 3 years and will be used to finance a portion of the foreign exchange costs of commodities and commodity-related services. The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur and the American Ambassador to Jordan Mr Paul H. Boeker. [Text] */Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 17 Sep 85 JN/*

Birri Returns, Comments on Talks in Syria

NC171940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, this evening returned to Beirut from Damascus, where he and Minister Walid Junblatt had held talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Birri also met with a number of National Unity Front leaders. Following his return, Birri visited Imam Musa al-Sadr's house where he met with the Al-Sadr family. Birri later met with Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and the Ja'farite mufti, Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan. Birri asked Ahmad Ba'labbak, the Amal Movement representative in the Central Security Committee, to attempt to hold a committee meeting tomorrow in order to discuss the issues of the crossing point closures, the foodstuff blockade, and the kidnapped people.

On the results of his visit to Damascus, Minister Birri said: We can say that the stage of presenting several draft solutions by various Lebanese bodies has ended. Birri added that today we embarked on the stage of preparing a unified draft solution under the auspices of fraternal Syria. This solid draft solution, he affirmed, should solve the crisis, put an end to Lebanon's ordeal, and lay down the principles of equality and justice among the Lebanese people. Thus, the most dangerous stage that Lebanon has ever passed through will end. This political relaxation, Birri asserted, does not signify a quick halt to the security deterioration, because those who are threatened by a solution to the Lebanese problem, by Lebanon's revival, and by the success of the Syrian efforts, will continue their criminal and frivolous acts against Lebanon and its people. These acts are represented by the security flareup in Tripoli and the harmless victims who were slain there, as well as by the shelling of West Beirut, the suburb, the mountain, and the residential areas, not to mention the kidnapping of citizens, and the assaults on the lives, property, and dignity of the people. Despite these serious and grave incidents, Birri affirmed that the Syrian leaders are firmly determined to reach the required solution, to which we should all look forward, in order to save Lebanon and its people, beginning with the steadfast south up to the north.

Lebanese Forces Elect Leader, Discuss Smar Jubayl

Hubayqah Reelected

NC171159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee, has been unanimously reelected leader of these forces. A statement to this effect and on the second meeting to be held in Smar Jubayl will be issued later.

Statement on Smar Jubayl

NC171530 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] During its meeting today, the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee unanimously reelected Elie Hubayqah as its chairman. The committee issued the following statement after the meeting:

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a meeting on Tuesday, 17 September 1985, to elect a new chairman, as the present chairman's term of office expires at the end of September.

At the beginning of the session, Elie Hubayqah was unanimously reelected as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee for a period of 1 year. During the meeting, various political and security developments were discussed. The Executive Committee closely examined the background to the second Smar Jubayl meeting. In this respect, the committee would like to point out the following:

1. With all due respect to its participants, this meeting is being held without any proper preparation and without a clear-cut objective. Therefore, it will not lead to any progress on the road toward a solution of the Lebanese crisis.

2. The Lebanese Forces, created to introduce changes and bring about regeneration, are of the view that this meeting does not constitute a basis for realizing the aspirations of the Lebanese people, nor does it represent a starting point in the accomplishment of the Lebanese Forces' peace plan. Proceeding from these positions of principle, the Lebanese Forces believe that this meeting does not amount to anything very unusual, whereas what are actually required are extraordinary measures to confront the abnormal situation in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Forces warn against falling into the trap of useless meetings, and against undermining existing opportunities to overcome the crisis which is strangling us.

3. The Executive Committee welcomes the convening of a comprehensive and representative Christian conference, preparatory to holding an impartial national conference which should not be confined only to Christians, but should include all the Lebanese — Christians and Muslims — so that the desired salvation may be achieved.

In another development, the Lebanese Forces reviewed the continuing kidnapping operations by gunmen in West Beirut. Forty people have thus far been kidnapped and their fate is unknown.

In this regard, the Executive Committee announces that it will continue to take all necessary measures to prevent attacks on Christian citizens. The committee reiterates that it is fully aware of the motive behind the kidnapping operations, which is to prevent Christians from visiting West Beirut, and to displace the Christians living there. This, the committee notes, would lead to sectarianism and partition between the two areas.

The Executive Committee warns of the gravity of this situation and affirms that it will not fall into such a trap.

Former Presidents Begin Meeting in Smar Jubayl

NC180831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The second Smar Jubayl meeting among the three former presidents, Franjiyah, Hilu, and Sham'un, began at 0950 today. The meeting is also being attended by Khatchik Babikian, Dany Sham'un, Habib Mutran, Khalil Abu Hamad, Robert Franjiyah, Ilyas Saba, and Ramiz Khazin. The conferees will resume their discussion on the measures considered during the first meeting

Irish Defense Minister Arrives in Beirut 17 Sep

NC171632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Irish defense minister arrived at Beirut International Airport tonight. He is scheduled to meet Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and to visit the Irish contingent of UNIFIL in the south.

PSP Statement Names Offices Closed in Beirut

NC171345 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1130 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Statement issued by the Beirut Command of the Progressive Socialist Party — on 17 September]

[Text] Proceeding from our faith in the distinguished alliance with the Amal Movement and from our determination to preserve the national lofty Arab city of Beirut and its struggling nationalist people, who have endured a great deal, we emphasize our commitment to leader Walid Junblatt's decision. We are pledged to his plan to reduce military activity in Beirut and to carry out joint social steps in cooperation with the Amal Movement and the other nationalist parties in order to fortify our interior front and to devote our efforts in confronting the Phalangist-Israeli scheme.

Therefore, we hereby announce that the party offices in the areas of Caracas, Al-Mullah, Al-Rawshah, 'A'ishah Bakkar, Spinneys, Tariq al-Jadidah, and Al-Qantari have been closed. It has also been decided to reduce the party's activities in Ra's al-Nab', the city center, and Al-'Usayli.

In regard to this action, we emphasize that we will expose and bring to account anyone who poses as a party member for personal gain.

Reportage on Fighting in Beirut, Mountain

Fighting Erupts; Camps on Alert

NC170709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] During the past few hours, the mountain has been experiencing the same violence as that of Tripoli, the capital, and Beirut's southern suburb. Following its attacks on Army positions in Suq al-Gharb, Junblatt artillery shelled Al-Qammatiyah, (Bmikkin), Dahr al-Wahsh, and Al-Kahhalah. Citizen Tony Joseph al-Bijjani was killed as a result of this shelling.

According to latest reports, Army positions in Suq al-Gharb, the hills of Suq al-Gharb, and Qal'at al-Husun have been coming under sniper fire from Junblatt positions in 'Aytat, Shimlan, Baysur, and the western quarter of 'Alayh since 0645 today.

Army positions in Al-Prins hills, Al-Khazzanat, and Al-Qammatiyah came under shelling from 0545 to 0615 today. This shelling was accompanied by intensive sniper fire involving the use of antiaircraft guns.

Meanwhile, the combat line extending from Al-Barid to the old markets of the capital has been the target of rocket and machinegun fire of varying intensity. The areas of Primo, Sodeco, Al-Barjawi, the port, Al-Tayyunah, Dar al-Kitab, and Al-Barid were particularly affected. A rocket killed citizen Joseph Hamzu and wounded Tariq Musa, a soldier.

According to the latest report from our correspondent in the mountain, the Wadi Shahrur area is coming under shelling. Clashes have also continued along the 'Aytat and Suq al-Gharb combat lines.

As for the crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut, the situation has not changed. The crossing points remain closed to traffic, except for the Franciscan-Hippodrome point which is open to military personnel.

Beirut has also continued to be a stage for conflicts among the armed organizations that seek to dominate and impose their influence on the largest possible section of West Beirut. During the past few hours, limited clashes took place among gunmen. Tension now prevails between Amal and Junblatt men in the areas of Al-Musaytibah and Karakul al-Duruz, and between Amal and the Palestinians in the Al-Awza'i area.

The Palestinian groups in Burj al-Barajinah have been put on alert in light of the Palestinian National Salvation Front warning to 'Arafat's supporters to leave the area within 1 week.

Presidential Palace Shelled

NC170936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The cabinet room, nearby offices, and the main entrance of the Presidential Palace in B'abda were hit by shelling today. A number of shells also fell on the Palace gardens, but there was only material damage.

More Fighting Despite Cease-Fire

NC171004 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0900 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The factional army and the Lebanese Forces are continuing their attacks against the national areas of Beirut's southern suburb and the mountain. Despite a cease-fire declaration at

1015, the towns of Al-Shuwayfat, 'Aytat, and 'Ayn 'Nub have continued to come under heavy-caliber artillery shelling. The areas of Al-Shiyah, Al-Ruways, Sfayr, Al-Tayyunah, and As'ad al-As'ad are also continuing to be subjected to artillery and machinegun fire originating from Sa'at al-'Abd, B'abda, the Abu Jawdah building, Al-Masalih, Al-Hadath, and Al-Wadaya.

The attacks by the factional army and the Lebanese Forces have concentrated on villages and towns in the mountain area, as well as on some areas in Beirut's southern suburb, since this morning. The towns of Shwit, Kayfun, Baysur, 'Aytat, Shimlan, Bshamun, Al-Ma'rufiyah, Dayr Qubil, Al-Shuwayfat, Al-'Abbadiyah, and 'Aramun, and the city of 'Alayh, were involved in the assaults.

In Beirut's southern suburb, Harat Hurayk, Sfayr al-Mu'allim, Al-Ruways, Bi'r al-'Abd, Hayy al-Miqdad, and Al-Abyad have come under artillery, rocket, and machinegun fire. All the crossings between the two sectors of the capital remain closed.

Despite the intensive efforts made to halt the bloodshed, the security situation continues to deteriorate in Tripoli. Violent clashes are taking place along the combat lines in Al-Qubbah, Harat al-Sayyidah, Al-Barraniyah, Hayy al-Sha'rani, Al-Baqqar Mosque, Al-Tibbanah, Tal'at al-'Umari, the wheat market, Syria Street, and Al-Mallulah Circle, which is still closed. More people were killed or wounded and further damage and destruction was caused by last night's fighting in Tripoli.

Defense Ministry Area Shelled

NC180745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The Guidance Directorate of the Lebanese Army Command has issued the following statement:

Complete calm had been restored to all the fronts, when shells were suddenly fired from artillery emplacements on the mountain at 0845 today. Shells fell near the Defense Ministry and certain residential areas. There was no justification for such action.

The latest security reports received by Voice of Lebanon note that artillery emplacements and launchers in Duhur 'Alayh have shelled the areas of Al-'Adiliyah, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Dikwanah, and Al-Mansuriyah. Two people were wounded during this shelling, which lasted from 0845 to 0855. Antitank fire has been continuing on the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb combat line since 0900. Al-Hadath is coming under antitank shelling from the southern suburb.

Reportage on Fighting, Shelling in Tripoli

Karami Blamed for Events

NC170614 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Arab Democratic Party issued a statement yesterday calling on the citizens of Tripoli to stage a strike today. The party held Prime Minister Rashid Karami responsible for what is now taking place in Tripoli. The statement said: We have asked Rashid Karami to take the necessary stands, but he has always replied with a call for patience. Allow us, Mr Prime Minister, to ask you: For how long will you allow the dignity of the city of Tripoli and the dignity of its inhabitants to be violated?

The party concluded its statement by appealing to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to end the nightmare afflicting Tripoli.

'Fierce Fighting' Noted

NC180600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Fierce fighting continued in Tripoli between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party until early this morning. Various kinds of weapons were used. This new wave of violence that has swept the capital of the north has claimed additional lives. According to security and press reports, some 50 people were killed and 80 wounded between Sunday night and last night.

Fighting Paralyzes Services

NC180826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] After somewhat easing about an hour ago, fighting has again intensified along the traditional combat lines in Tripoli. All the city's services and institutions are paralyzed as a result. The intensive efforts made at 2130 yesterday and at 0100 today have not succeeded in stopping the clashes. Various types of weapons are being used in this fighting, which varies in its intensity.

Suicide Operation Conducted Against Israeli Position

Operation Detailed

NC171944 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Arab Socialist Union's Nasirite Organization announced this evening that one of its members, Muhammad 'Awad al-Masri, carried out a suicide operation against a position jointly held by the Israeli occupation forces and agent Lahd's militias in Tallat 'Alman in the western Al-Biqa' at 1510 today. Al-Masri rammed the position with his booby-trapped car, which was rigged with 300 kg of TNT tied to 10 60-mm mortars. The position was destroyed and all those manning it were either killed or wounded. Before the operation, a sound bomb [qunbulatan sawtiyah] was detonated on a bridge near the position in order to disperse any bystanders, thus enabling the booby-trapped car to reach its target.

Casualties Noted

NC172008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese resistance and the Arab Socialist Union's Nasirite Organization issued a statement tonight. They

announced that hero Muhammad 'Awad al-Masri carried out a suicide operation this afternoon against a position jointly held by the Israeli forces and Lahd's militiamen in Tallat 'Alman.

The operation left the position destroyed and well over 30 people dead or wounded.

ASL Raids 'Sabotage Cell,' Seizes TNT, Arms

JN171526 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] A group from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] raided a sabotage cell of six persons in the city of Bint Jubayl today and seized a large quantity of TNT, handgrenades, rockets, and soldiers also discovered a booby-trapped car in the Al-Hamra area this morning and dismantled the explosives.

Minister of Culture Receives Polish Minister

JN171433 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1353 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Sep (SANA) — Minister of Culture Dr Najah al-'Attar today received Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology, and his delegation. The visit comes at the invitation of the Ministry of Higher Education. The minister held talks with the guest minister on mutual cooperation in the cultural field, as well as on relations of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples who are facing hostile imperialist pressures and plots.

The guest minister praised Syria's position under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed the friendly Polish people's admiration of Syria's progress, achievements, and steadfastness. He indicated his country's strong eagerness to promote relations with Syria in all fields, particularly in the field of cultural exchange.

Al-Kasm Returns From Meeting in Jeddah

JN171837 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1736 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation returned to Damascus from Jeddah this evening following a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at Jeddah International Airport by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; and Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Jeddah. Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court; Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; and Tayeb Sahbani, Tunisia's permanent representative to the Arab League, also participated in the sendoff.

Khaddam Returns From Tehran, Makes Statement

JN172032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus this evening after a visit to Tehran. During the visit he delivered a message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i from President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with developments in the region and issues of common interest. Khaddam arrived in Tehran this afternoon. He was received at the airport by Mostafa Mir-Salim,the Iranian president's first adviser; Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs; and Ibrahim Yunus, Syrian ambassador in Tehran.

In a statement to reporters at the airport, Khaddam said that the purpose of the visit was to exchange viewpoints between the two sides on issues of common interest. He conveyed a message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i from President Hafiz al-Asad.

U.S. Influence on European Mideast Role Viewed

JN171343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The United States has urged its subservient parties to harden its conditions or at least to create new paths for U.S. policy through which it can move in the Arab region in the service of Israeli plans and in the interest of the Egyptian regime, which the policies of some Arabs were not able to save from isolation and stalemate. The United States is trying through its European tools to make the Arabs feel that the Western world is concerned about their issues, although these concerns are false and are aimed at further deceiving Arab citizens. At the same time, Western countries announce their solidarity with Israel and hold the aggrieved parties responsible for the lack of peace and security in the region.

Britain, which created the Palestinian people's tragedy and all the pains of the Arabs, claims that it is ignorant of that fact and wants to acquaint itself with issues threatening security in the region. Britain also refuses to recognize the Palestinian people and their rights while it claims to be concerned about the Middle East and peace. Here the game of deception begins again after the United States has disappointed its friends despite all the concessions made by those friends.

When the Western countries ask Arabs to recognize Israel and to admit its existence, they at the same time refuse to acknowledge the rights of Arabs and justify Israel's aggression. The recent voting at the UN Security Council is the best example. The Western countries which are members of the Security Council refused to condemn even the Israeli crimes and measures which are contrary to international law, including articles and conventions to which those countries themselves are signatories.

Now that the Camp David accords and the Egyptian regime appear to be unable to impose U.S. terms and U.S. diplomacy only aims at annulling Arab rights and the Arab cause, the misleading European role covers the aggressive intentions of both the United States and Israel and covers Israeli practces against Lebanon and its people. The Zionist leaders themselves participate in this game of deception. While Israel concentrates its troops and escalates its threats, we see the Israeli prime minister heighten the tone of his claims that he seeks peace, but in the Israeli way and in the service of Israeli ambitions and objectives at the expense of Arab rights in Palestine, Lebanon, and the rest of the occupied Arab territory.

The Israeli leaders are confident that every Western move is in their interest. This is why they are reassured about every British or U.S. effort. Therefore, through the long Arab experience in dealing with the Western diplomacy of deception, the Arabs should learn and follow the road of the southern heroism to achieve their goals. If Yasir 'Arafat has betrayed the Palestinian rifle, the southern rifle entrenched Arab existence when it defeated Israel military and socially on all levels. This does not mean that the Arab nation rejects international efforts, but rejects that these efforts be at the expense of Arab rights and in the interest of the Zionist aggressors.

We in this country have always asked European countries to have their own independent decisionmaking. However, the Europeans wanted the U.S. decision to be theirs and rejected that their interests in acheiving peace and security in the Middle East be stronger than their subservience to the procrastinating U.S. diplomacy. Therefore, the Arabs' only option is that their human and physical resources should be their own path to achieving their rights. Their unity should be their reply to attempts aimed at arranging the Arab situation in the service of imperialist and Zionist goals. Syria, which adheres to its pan-Arab decision, calls on Arabs to stick to their territory as they stick to their rights and affiliations.

Shamir Sees Shultz Message on Tabah as 'Pressure'

TA180815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering conferred last night with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at his residence in Jerusalem, and presented Shamir with a personal message from Secretary of State George Shultz. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that in his message, Mr Shultz congratulated Mr Shamir on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's positive reaction to Shamir's proposal on Tabah. Mr Shultz urged Mr Shamir to pursue the move in order to bring about an improvement of relations between Israel and Egypt. Our correspondent has learned that Minister Shamir regards the U.S. message as an attempt to pressure him to change his position on Tabah.

The Inner Cabinet discussed Tabah this morning. Mr Peres and Mr Shamir held a meeting before the Inner Cabinet session.

Still Believes in Conciliation

TA181047 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1041 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir still firmly believes that the Tabah problem should be resolved through conciliation. Mr Shamir does not, however, reject the path of arbitration if the problem is not resolved through conciliation. Speaking to reporters, Shamir said that a united Cabinet position will be presented on the issue by the time he departs for the United States early next week. Mr Shamir expressed the hope that in the course of his stay in New York he will meet with the Soviet foreign minister at the United Nations. Foreign Minister Shamir's remarks were reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Officials Reportedly Met Husayn's Aides in Amman

TA181052 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Sep 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — A delegation of Israeli officials visited Amman approximately 2 weeks ago and conferred with King Husayn's aides. This was reported yesterday by an Arab source associated with the Jordanian monarch.

According to the source, the Israeli delegation members stayed at the Marriott. It was also reported that King Husayn hoped that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres would react to the peace efforts with greater openness and would show readiness to disband the national unity government for their sake.

According to the same source, in the negotiations with Israel Husayn will argue that he has no intention of accepting the role of military ruler over the West Bank without the Palestinians' consent, because by doing so he would only serve as a substitute for the IDF. "The Jordanian legionnaries will not become the West Bank version of the army of southern Lebanon," the Arab source said.

Other reports mention the agitation in the refugee camps in the Amman vicinity as a result of the expulsion of the terrorists and PLO activists from the West Bank.

ASL Blows Up Booby-Trapped Car; Driver Perishes

TA172050 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 17 Sep 85

[text] southern Lebanon, 17 Sep (ITIM) — Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers prevented the entry of a booby-trapped car into the security zone at noon today.

The ITIM correspondent in the north reports that the car reached the crossing in the area of the village of Al-Tayyibah. The ASL soldiers suspected that was a booby-trapped car and shot at it from a distance of a few dozen meters. A strong explosion was heard in the place. An investigation indicated that the car contained more than 200 kg of explosives and that it was apparently a female kamikaze fighter who drove it. This is the 10th booby-trapped car which has exploded in southern Lebanon since the IDF left the region.

Gaza Youth Killed by IDF Soldiers' Shots

TA172105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] A local youth was killed in Gaza by shots from an IDF patrol. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that at nearly 1800 in the evening IDF soldiers on patrol called on some Gaza residents to stop for indentification. The residents began to run away and the soldiers fired shots in the air. They later shot at the feet of the residents and one of them was killed by the shots.

U.S. Plane Takes Off; Destination Unknown

TA180750 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0737 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The U.S. cargo aircraft that landed in Israel on the holiday eve took off at 0700 this morning from Ben-Gurion Airport after having undergone an overhaul by the Israel Aircraft Industries Bedek Division. ITIM correspondent Tzvi Tzipper notes that no one at the airport knew the destination of the aircraft, which aroused great interest over the past 48 hours after it disappeared from Turkish radar screens on its way from Iran. The Airport Authority reported that the aircraft made a regular landing, with no emergency measures, but was forced to land due to hitches in the navigation and communication systems.

Peres Interview on Foreign, Domestic Issues

TA171110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — date, place not stated; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, is any conflagration, an immediate one, or any type of conflagration with Syria, to be expected?

[Peres] There is no evidence that such a conflagration is to be expected, but it is always necessary to be alert so that what we assume could occur will not come about. In other words, I make a distinction between an assessment of a situation and the need to maintain constant national alertness.

[Schiffer] Perhaps that was the reason the defense minister publicly threatened the Syrians about the Golan Heights?

[Peres] He did not threaten. The defense minister said the situation required increased alertness. He also explained this very well and I think he is right.

[Schiffer] Generally speaking, what are your views on whether statesmen should express their views on political-security issues or give neighbors unambiguous signals in order to inform these neighbors about what is intended or what Israel will do in the future?

[Peres] I think they should. They should express their views and they should express them in a manner serving both our aims of, one, not being surprised in matters of war, and two, being very active in matters of peace. We should express our desire for peace over and over again and we must always be on guard lest the unexpected occur.

[Schiffer] So, what does the Israeli Government mean when, after one of the latest Cabinet sessions, reports appeared that Israel will not permit the terrorist headquarters in Jordan to have a free hand and continue to work from Jordan?

[Peres] The reports that come out of the Cabinet sessions are not controlled or texted. They are leaks, they are not Cabinet announcements. When the Cabinet announces something, this must be scrupulously and precisely texted.

[Schiffer] So what is your message, your authoritative message, about the existence of terrorist headquarters in Jordan?

[Peres] The message is as follows, that we believe Husayn himself does not wish Jordan to become a base for terrorist actions against Israel and we know this both in fact and from declarations of intentions. We fear that the PLO, despite the fact that, superficially, it went to Jordan to be a partner in the negotiations, also has the intention of creating an underground base in Jordan for actions against Israel. Now we are getting down to this matter and working on an analysis. We are examining everything, on every matter. What we do know — and now I am talking of actions, not words — what we do know is that the Jordanian Government is continuing to conduct a practical policy of preventing terrorist actions against Israel. We already have proof that it has stepped up its alertness in this field, not lessened it. On the other hand, we have proof that the PLO leadership, which went there to conduct political negotiations, is not refraining from using its presence in Jordan for other goals, too, that is, for terrorist actions. This assumes three forms: There is an attempt to recruit Palestinians for the purpose of terrorism, to recruit Palestinians from the eastern and western banks of the Jordan River; planning is being carried out by PLO members in Jordan; and terrorist actions, either those that have been perpetrated, and there are not many of those, or those that have been foiled, and there are many of those, or those that have been prevented, and there are even more of these, are being carried out with 'Arafat's approval and under his direction.

[Schiffer] Can you, therefore, see Israel reacting in the future to this organizing process?

[Peres] The Israeli preference is to make the Jordanian Government aware of the ever-increasing danger and we would prefer to see Jordan itself deal with the situation, on its own soil.

[Schiffer] When did Israel last make Jordan aware of this danger?

[Peres] Whenever we have a reason, or proof that such a danger is being created, we do not delay in passing on a warning, or a report, to the appropriate parties.

[Schiffer] What has the Jordanian reaction been up to now?

[Peres] I think the reaction is serious. Sometimes there are differences of opinion about what is actually happening in the field. We do not have direct contact with the Jordanians, but in the indirect contacts that exist, matters are taken seriously although sometimes there are disagreements.

[Schiffer] By the way, on that issue of indirect contacts, Jordan has already announced in public, and almost everywhere, that it will enter into negotiations with Israel together with a Palestinian delegation and, from Jordan's viewpoint, a Palestinian delegation is one whose composition will be decided on by the PLO. Why do you, as prime minister, not take some sort of step that might appear daring, and say: I am prepared to talk with any delegation — after all, the reference is to talking — even one which includes representatives of the PLO?

[Peres] I do not do this for two reasons. First, if we were to do it, we would immediately be giving the PLO legitimacy in the United States, even if the PLO is not what it appears to be. For us, it would be a terrible mistake to provide the PLO with legitimization only on the basis of what our ears hear. Furthermore, and this is the second reason, the PLO has not only not cancelled its charter, it is actually using terrorism, and it is impossible to enter into negotiations with ears open and eyes closed. When you enter into negotiations, you must keep both your eyes and ears open.

[Schiffer] But, since there have not been elections in Judaea and Samaria, how will you be able to decide who are to be the Palestinian representatives who take part in negotiations with Israel?

[Peres] There are enough Palestinian representatives who, whatever their views, and many of them even hold views close to those of the PLO, do not use terrorism. Just as I would not propose that people who engage in terrorism should represent Israel, neither would I propose that people who are actually connected with violence and terrorism should be involved in talks with Israel.

[Schiffer] But if none of this occurs, the PLO will not say what you would like it to say, and Israel will remain in the territories

and try to direct life in the territories. Have you never thought of a unilateral step, in view of everything that is happening, the violence in the territories, and what this is doing to Israel, to simply declare a unilateral arrangement for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Peres] There is no unilateral arrangement without the agreement of the inhabitants of the territories. This is something of a fairy tale. People talk about unilateral autonomy. In principle, I am not against this, but let me give you a simple example. There are four mayors in the West Bank who are IDF officers. We say we are prepared to replace the IDF officers with local residents. The local residents must agree to this, and they have not yet agreed. For instance, let us say the director of the health department and the director of the education department should be local inhabitants. There has to be a local inhabitant who will agree. In other words, an agreement is required in any event, and for a long time now we have been prepared to move toward granting more independent rule to the inhabitants of the territories. Why is this not being done, or why are they saying they do not want it? Because they are scared of doing it on their own responsibility. Now, of course, I am definitely prepared to look at the other side, not only ours. The truth is as follows: We have made a certain concession and the concession we made is that we have not put forward the Camp David agreement as a precondition for negotiations, and that has been done by a government which also includes the Likud. This does not mean we will not propose Camp David. We will propose it, but that is not a precondition for negotiations. I think Husayn has taken a step forward in that, for the first time, he is not demanding that the Americans and we, or at least the Americans, guarantee in advance the results of the negotiations. In other words, there is progress here. I would like it to be more rapid, more vigorous, and so I am coming to the second question, which is that of the time factor. If Husayn convinces his people and tries to convince the Palestinians that time is running out — he has said that this is the last chance, that we have until the end of the year — he must work out a program that is in keeping with his fear of running out of time. The program he has proposed is one that consumes time, it does not save it.

[Schiffer] When you speak of time and what time is doing to Husayn, what is time doing to us? What has this time we have spent in the territories done to us?

[Peres] It is very hard to say. I can only say... [changes thought] My feeling is that the conflict has not calmed down, but has become worse, and the solution to the problem has become more complicated than it was previously. But shall I cry over spilled milk? In politics, you must begin from the existing point. You cannot change history. You cannot implement a retroactive policy. There is a certain situation and it is from that certain situation that we must proceed toward a peace impetus.

[Schiffer] But even with you, sir, I do not feel any urgency for us to do something. What would you say, for example, Mr Prime Minister, to my children when I hear them talking among themselves and planning which bus to take to come home from school: Line 4 or 25; in which of them is there less danger of being attacked? Small children!

[Peres] I would tell them that this conflict really will be solved through negotiations, not through terrorism, and not through antiterrorism; but as long as there is terrorism, and the truth is that ever since we came to Israel we have been confronted with this problem, we have to devote ourselves to preventing it, foiling it, or punishing the terrorists.

[Schiffer] The Israeli reaction to what is happening in the territories, the violence that is occurring in the territories, is to introduce the army, implement administrative detentions, resume deportations. Would you not agree that these moves contain some sort of Israeli willingness or an entry into... [changes thought] This is what terrorism wants. It is not increasing security; terrorism has achieved its goal.

[Peres] No. The matter is somewhat more complicated than that. In fac, there are two sides here and they have clear positions. There is another party, a third party, which is somewhere in between the two. The two sides are, on the one hand, the PLO, which specifically wants to continue the strategy of terrorism. The PLO is confronted by the Israeli Government, which is absolutely determined to prevent terrorism, and, in the middle, there are the inhabitants of the territories. Now, if we did not act to prevent terrorism, the inhabitants of the territories, even against their will, would have to identify themselves not with the PLO and the PLO's ideas, but with the PLO's actions. It is only when there is vigorous action by the Israeli Government against terrorism that the inhabitants of the territories can come along and tell the PLO members: You want terrorism? Fine, come and carry out your own action, do not do it over our bodies and do not do it at our expense. Since 1967 the inhabitants of the territories have actively refused to lend a hand to terrorism and if the PLO again tries to create a wave of terrorism, you will also see a wave of people moving away from terrorism.

[Schiffer] How do you see this?

[Peres] In condemnations, even in a slight decrease in the wave of terrorism. Note, I do not want to jump to conclusions, but after, let us say, reaching a peak of terrorism, we are now seeing a decrease. Not that I am enthusiastic about this. This is a policy of lack of choice.

[Schiffer] Your Likud partners add that the reaction to violence and terrorism should be an increase in Jewish settlement in the territories. Where do you stand on this?

[Peres] I think this is very strange reasoning. For example, if there was no terrorism, would the Likud not insist on settlement? I think this is political reasoning, seeking to ride on the wave of the need to prevent terrorism. After all, settlement is not an argument that has any connection with terrorism. Do we want settlements so that there will not be any terrorism? If this is the suggestion, can anybody prove that the settlements actually are decreasing terrorism? There are two schools of thought here: one seeking to keep the country whole and the other seeking to keep the nation united. It is impossible to suddenly take the matter of the settlements and attach it to something that has nothing to do with it, because if settlements are discussed only in connection with terrorism you will immediately hear two opinions in Israel,

one holding that the settlements prevent terrorism, and the other that the settlements are increasing terrorism.

[Schiffer] What is your opinion today?

[Peres] My opinion is that the two cannot be put together. The nation is united on the issue of terrorism and it must not be split on the issue of the war against terrorism. Anybody who tries to attach a political argument to the issue that has united the nation, a political argument that is strongly disputed to an issue that is unifying the nation, is damaging the nation's unity and the effectiveness of our actions.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, you mentioned the Egyptian issue and the need to strengthen relations of peace with Egypt. How can we cut this Gordian knot, not one with the Egyptian president, but the Gordian knot involving your Likud partners on anything concerning the border demarcation in the Tabah area? And perhaps you would be prepared to disclose whether the latest contacts, your talk with your deputy, Tamir's mission to Egypt, indicate if we are already on the way to cutting this knot?

[Peres] For all of my life I have believed that if there are issues that can be solved, not a moment should be lost in the efforts to solve them. I believe this is an issue that can be solved. I disagree with the Likud on two basic issues. In fact, I disagree with the Likud and I disagree with Egypt. On what? The Likud says, in fact, that arbitration means giving up Tabah and the Egyptians say that arbitration means getting Tabah. I do not agree with either of them. I think we definitely have a reasonable chance through arbitration, that the verdict will be either fully or partly in our favor. Therefore I do not accept either the Likud's or Egypt's views. Now, there are Likud members who say, what is the rush? I hope I will not insult the Likud members if I say that prediction is not their prerogative alone. How do they know there is no rush? Can the Likud put its signature to a guarantee that there will be no change in Egypt? That matters will remain as they are forever? Or, if not forever, for another year, another 2 years, another 3 years? I know my country and I know our history. You know, 6 months before the Yom Kippur war, nobody predicted it. You know, 6 months before Camp David, nobody predicted that, either. Therefore we must give the matter serious thought. Nor do I quite understand the Likud members. After they conceded 60,000 km of Sinai, after they conceded the oilfields, after they conceded the airfields, after they removed settlements — it was their government that gave up the Rafah salient and even set one settlement on fire — why not jeopardize themselves, quote unquote, by arbitration over an area of 900 or 1,000 meters?

[Schiffer] You have already said all this and repeated it several times over the past few months; nevertheless, how can this knot be cut? Do you have any ideas?

[Peres] I believe opportunities are being created that will make it possible for our government to move toward an arrangement with Egypt. The redeeming final formulation does not yet exist, and I do not want to exaggerate, but it seems to me that openings have been created that are making it possible to advance toward an arrangement.

[Schiffer] What did you hear from the Egyptian president about this?

[Peres] What I heard is not to be made public.

[Schiffer] Perhaps, without actually disclosing anything, when you mention openings, what openings did you mean, when opinions are so firm, both those of the Likud and those of Mubarak?

[Peres] Look, you asked me not to make precise disclosures. I will accept your proposal.

[Schiffer] Well, maybe I will approach the question from another direction. As a result of those clarifications with the Egyptian president, are we any closer to any sort of possibility that you will meet with the Egyptian president before his trip or your trip to the United States, so that you can deal with the entire set of problems pending in Israeli-Egyptian relations?

[Peres] I do not want to describe the conference as a prize, or even as an ambition. The conference is part of the process. It is not something out of this world. I would go even further and say that if the Tabah issue and that of arbitration can be solved without a conference, I would prefer that. Now, to your question of how we can progress, I will say two or three very general sentences. We asked the Egyptians, or the Egyptians asked us, it makes no difference, to follow the path of a comprehensive settlement, that is, one that will not only cover Tabah but will include commercial and tourism relations, the tone in the press, and other things. In practice there is already agreement on this. Exchanges of envoys have begun, exchanges of letters, too, there have been Egyptian tourists, commerce has begun to be revived, solutions to the Coral Island issue are being sought, there is a comprehensive awakening in the field. And this is not the only thing being discussed, there is also the question of sending back the ambassador, and so on. In other words, this approach has already taken on substance. It has become flesh and blood. The second thing is, what is the argument over now? The Egyptians say: only arbitration. A section of the Israeli Government says: only conciliation. It seems to me that the solution lies in a combination of both things, that is, to begin with conciliation and move on to arbitration. What will the nature of the conciliation be, how long it will take — nobody is talking of years — that is still hard to decide, but I would try to move in that direction and exhaust all the formulations and possible combinations in order to overcome the deadlock.

[Schiffer] Are you getting any positive responses to these approaches from the Egyptian side?

[Peres] I do not want to put the cart before the horse. However, the very fact that we are continuing to work in this direction shows that it has a chance of success.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, you and the area's leaders are going to the United States in the near future and you will meet with President Reagan in the White House. Are you taking with you to the United States any sort of formulation, any sort of proposal about how to further the peace process in the area, in view of everything that is occurring? In view of Murphy's failure

to date? Is there any sort of Israeli proposal, any sort of Israeli initiative?

[Peres] I will on this trip propose a continuation of the peace process, in accordance with the priorities I mentioned. Perhaps I will suggest one or two ideas about how to overcome the obstacles that have piled up along the way, and I will express my gratitude to the United States for what it has done to date. I will also ask for America's participation in the second phase of the economic plan, which is the phase of prosperity. In addition to this, there is a series of other issues in the broader political field. First and foremost, there is the issue of the Soviet Union, in our context, but there are also activities in and attitudes toward many other places in the world to be discussed. It is also my feeling that at this time the United States would like us to go beyond the narrow framework of Israeli-U.S. relations and Israeli-Arab relations and move on to a somewhat more comprehensive effort or somewhat more comprehensive agreement and I certainly am interested in this. Our interest in the Soviet Union and, especially, in the Jews of the Soviet Union, is more important than it has ever been.

[Schiffer] It seems that there is one issue on which you will certainly not speak in agreement, and that is the administration's intention to sell weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. How far will you take this argument, this opposition to the sale of weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, when you are in the United States and among Israel's friends?

[Peres] Since you have phrased the question in this way, please allow me to answer it precisely. I am not going to the United States to organize any action against the U.S. Administration. That is not my job. I am going to the United States to speak with the U.S. Administration and to thank all of Israel's friends, who are in both parties, because the support for Israel is bipartisan, not just from one party. Now, on the matter of the sale of weapons. I think we have to take a firm principled stand. A principled stand means, Israel's principled stand means. that there are two closely interconnected issues: peace and weapons. If the weapons are given to a country which believes in peace, or has peaceful relations, then the peace policy eliminates the risk involved in giving the weapons. However, if that same country believes, in a public position, even if it is not put into practice, in a state of war, then the supplier of weapons is supplying weapons to a policy of warfare. I told the Americans that we have no objections to the supply of arms to Arab countries just because they are Arab. For instance, we opposed the supply of weapons to Egypt before Camp David and we stopped objecting after Camp David. Egypt has not changed. The Arabs in Egypt have not changed. What has changed is the Egyptian position. It has made peace with Israel. As soon as it made peace with Israel, it could purchase weapons, like any other country. The same thing...

[Schiffer, interrupting] But, Mr Prime Minister, it was no coincidence that I phrased the question like that. You speak of opposition by Israel, opposition in principle to the sale of U.S. weapons to Jordan, but on this matter, too, there are different levels. Will you ask Israel's friends, or, to what extent will you ask Israel's friends to express this opposition?

[Peres] I will ask the U.S. Administration not to supply weapons to Jordan as long as Jordan is in an avowed, or secret, state of war with Israel and I do not intend to retreat from that.

[Schiffer] In another regard you mentioned the Soviet Union. Have you already received any sort of reply to the message you passed on to the Soviet leader, to Mikhail Gorbachev?

[Peres] No. Reports have not yet reached me. I am waiting for them. However, from the general impression I received, which was that although nothing has been concluded that we can put our hands on, a certain amount of openness has been created, but I will wait for the precise report before expressing my views.

[Schiffer] A certain amount of openness as to what?

[Peres] That is to say, a continuation of the contacts, if you prefer. That is a more accurate statement.

[Schiffer] Altogether, over the past year, can you see and point out any sort of process, that these contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union will lead to something concrete?

[Peres] Look, to be a pessimist it is needless to take a risk. Let us say I am a pessimistic person and say there is nothing we can do about the Soviet Union, so let us stop our efforts. What would you earn from your pessimism? Maybe you are mistaken in being a pessimist. If I am mistaken in being an optimist it is not too terrible: I acted and failed. However, if I am a pessimist and am mistaken, namely, that I did not act since I am a pessimist and an opportunity suddenly arises, I made a mistake then. In other words, I do not want to fall prey to a perception of myself or anyone else. On this matter I would suggest that the following simple rule be acted upon: to be realistic in the assessment of a situation, but to be an optimist with regard to the action taken in order to change the situation.

[Schiffer] We should perhaps examine this from the point of view of the Soviet Union. Why, in fact, should the Soviet Union now want a rapprochement with Israel? What does Israel actually offer? The Soviet Union, after all, wants to join the peace process through an international peace conference while Israel says no to this. The Soviet Union wants one of its allies, Syria, to score some achievement, while Israel says no [concession regarding] the Golan Heights. So what...

[Peres, interrupting] Do you want to [word indistinct] the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry? I am prepared to enlist in it for a short period of time....

[Schiffer] I am presenting a position...

[Peres] So let me present an opposite position to you. The Soviet Union today, as a super power, has an interest in deciding not only what its power is but also how it looks. The difference in the world today is that while once the super powers fought over land, markets, and natural resources, this seems strange today, and this is the truth as odd as it may sound. Today the battle is over the soul of man. I do not think that today the United States or Soviet Union will launch a war over a gold mine or will send off a warship to guarantee a market. This is not the problem. The

problem is which of the two large models in our lives, the communist or the democratic, will gain more support on all continents and in the hearts of all people. This is the nature of the rivalry. Therefore, just as its image is important for the United States, so is its image very important for the Soviet Union too, how its image is seen not only in the eyes of those under its control but also in the eyes of those whose hearts it wishes to win: the nonaligned, the neutral ones, the Third World, and even the West.

Let me now try to describe the possible interests of the Soviet Union, although I am not party to its secrets. The first thing the Soviet Union wants, more than anything else, also for the residents of the Soviet Union, is for it to be depicted in the entire world as equal to the United States, in war as well as in peace matters. War matters are in the stars, while peace matters are on land. Therefore, the Soviet Union would like to be on a par with the United States in, let us say, conducting the Middle East policy toward peace as well. As strange as this may sound, it cannot do so without Israel's agreement, since peace cannot be made without Israel; peace must be made with Israel. It is for this that it has a great deal of interest in Israel giving legitimization to the participation of the Soviet Union in an international conference. Gromyko said in his talk with Shamir: What are you afraid of? If the international conference does not appeal to you or suit you, walk out in the middle and put an end to it. It is of this that Gromyko tried to convince us, [chuckles] a super power, while we are convinced of this for a long time now so that no persuasions are necessary here....Well, first then, equality in policy as well as in strategy. Second, the Soviet Union exaggerates or does not exaggerate in the influence of Jews in the world. It is very much interested in having a good reputation. Just as a politician is interested in his people's favorable talk, so a super power is interested in having a favorable image in the world, and it believes that we are at the spearhead of the anti-Soviet offensive concerning the affairs of the Jews, human rights, the communist regime, and so on and so forth. It believes, at least partially, that if we lower the tone or give up the criticism, its image in the world will improve. Third, in its unilateral positions the Soviet Union stands only on the side of the Arabs. However, it has a problem with the Arabs since it stands on the rejectionist side of the Arab world. After all, look where the alliance of the Soviet Union lies: It lies with Syria, in fact, mainly with Syria.

[Schiffer] I would now like to ask you a very expected question about the rotation. I heard you express yourself in an interesting manner, saying that rotation is only part of the agreement you signed with the Likud and that the other clauses such as the one on progress in the peace process should also be kept. It seems to me that through this formulation of yours you may be violating the spirit of the agreement, since how can you examine whether there has or has not been progress in the peace process? The question remaining then is still: Do you intend to keep the agreement with Yitzhaq Shamir whereby he will replace you here, at the prime minister's office, in a year?

[Peres] I have kept all the agreements I signed. Nobody can show me that I have ever broken an agreement. I intend to keep this agreement, too. However, if this government is paralyzed for partisan reasons...[changes thought] In other words, if the peace process is paralyzed because of the Arabs, I will have no complaints against anyone. However, if an intentional attempt is made to paralyze this government for partisan reasons, and in this it is I who should be the judge, I would say this runs counter to the agreement, since it is written in the agreement that a new leaf should be turned in the peace process in the Middle East. It is written that the problems between us and Egypt should be solved. If I think that they can be solved and a new leaf can be turned...[changes thought] Look, you always, and this is the general tendency, confront me with a personal test. This is not a personal test. I believe it is my duty, as a civilian, as a Jew, to play a role, to do everything I possibly can to prevent a war. This is very serious. I do not care about today's polls, I care about tomorrow's judgement, the judgement your children and my children will pass. When they ask me the following question, why did you not do what you had to do to prevent a war, I would like to find myself in a situation in which I will be able to truthfully say that I did my best, that I did not get scared, that I did not get trapped by such questions and others, that I handled this issue seriously. This is the way I live and this is how I feel.

[Schiffer] Let me get back to the point of rotation. You say you will be the judge, so, if it becomes clear to you that the agreement is not kept, what will you physically do? Will you not resign?

[Peres] There are no physical problems; the problems are political. Nobody is waving a club here. It is my intention to keep the agreement, let there be no doubt about this. There should be outstanding and serious reasons, namely, there should be somebody else who will violate the agreement, for this agreement to die out. I do not want to kill the agreement. I want to keep it. I am not a party to all the guesses and speculations. The test, for me, is whether we can go on with the efforts to heal the economy. We inherited a sick, fictitious, and dependent economy, with empty coffers. I know how difficult it is, not only to heal it but also to bring it to the point of growth. This is a first consideration for me. A second consideration: Can we prevent situations in which we get surprised in this or another war and then set up an inquiry commission. Can such a commission bring people back to life? Can such a committee solve any problem? Therefore, without harming Israel's true security interests, on this matter too there are no compromises, I would truly like to renew the peace process.

Chief of Staff Interviewed on Military Issues

TA161555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1105 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Yosi 'Uzrad and Gay Zohar on the Jewish New Year; time and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt]['Uzrad] Happy New Year to you. At this very moment the people of Israel are preparing for the New Year. For four families in Israel the atmosphere of the holiday is marred by uncertainty: Four IDF soldiers are still missing [from the Lebanese war]. These are Zekharya Baumel, Tzvi Feldman, Yehuda Katz, and Samir As'ad. Have details reached the defense establishment lately on the fate of these four missing soldiers?

[Levi] Happy New Year to you. Well, this is true: The people of Israel are celebrating, but for some families this holiday is mixed with a great deal of sadness, pain, and worry. We are continuously trying to find information and determine more accurately the circumstances regarding the fate of the four missing soldiers, three of whom have been missing since the beginning of the war and the fourth since later in the war. Regretfully I cannot say anything definitive, but I can promise the families and all of us that we will continue to act in all possible directions to discover the exact condition of the four missing soldiers.

['Uzrad] Further on the Lebanese issue: One of the last acts that marked the end of the war was the exchange of prisoners [with the Ahmad Jibril organization]. The prisoner exchange triggered a stormy public argument. In retrospect, from the point of view of a chief of staff, was the price paid in this case, the release of all those terrorists, not too heavy?

[Levi] This was a very heavy price, and not only in retrospect. This was not a bargaining process whose results were not clear at the beginning, and then when concluded, it transpired that we were facing something completely different. It contained the constant element according to which the people of Israel intend to give their support to their soldiers and find every possible way to win them back from captivity. Easy matters do not require decisions at all. That decision was difficult and its results surely contributed to the ongoing antiterror fight. However, we knew in advance what we were in for.

[Zohar] As for the results, some link the warming up [increase in terrorist activity] in Judaea and Samaria to the release of the terrorists. Do you also see this link?

[Levi] I do not accept all sorts of versions that try to ascribe terrorist activity or various features we find in the antiterror war to a single event. Let me elaborate here so as to cover additional questions which will surely arise in this regard. There is a very large potential among the people who live in the area which we today rule and reside in and who do not accept the verdict in the sense of accepting our rule. We are speaking of the large number of 1.2 million residents here. Most of them do not accept our rule but do not launch any activity against it. However, one will always find among them those who want to carry out anti-IDF and anti-Israeli activity in different places. We should look at the entire picture and draw conclusions as to what we should do. We should, of course, pay attention to various circumstances which lead to a change in methods, scope, or areas in which these terrorist acts are carried out. The element that has recently characterized the internal terrorism — an outstanding feature although not extraordinary, as we witnessed it in the past — is local organizing. It is people who, at their own initiative and, I would say, sometimes simply when the opportunity crosses their path, perpetrate a terrorist act. We should counter this with the help of intelligence with a deployment that is different from that facing institutionalized organizing. I believe this has been done and I am glad that some of the results are publicized. Other results cannot be publicized, naturally. We should adopt a different outlook regarding our activity in the area, and this has been done. There should also be a different outlook with regard to deterrence, which should prevent anyone who desires or is incited from carrying out terrorist activity. Deterrence should at least make these people have second thoughts. I believe we have been active in all three spheres. To return to the point of departure, to your question, we do not have proof of direct involvement in terror by the released terrorists, although one of those released was rearrested. However, there is no doubt that the atmosphere, to which we too contribute through our remarks, has further encouraged terrorist activity.

['Uzrad] On a certain occasion the prime minister said Yasir 'Arafat, the terrorists' leader, is directly briefing or instructing the terrorists. The prime minister also addressed the transfer of some of the Fatah commands to Amman, Jordan. This transfer of the commands to a place nearer to Israel, to Jordan — is there a direct link between the terrorists and the commands currently active near our eastern border?

[Levi] There is a link; a link in one form or another has always existed. There is no doubt that this geographic proximity, the free accessibility, influences the hostile activity, gives itimpetus, and may even make the anti-Israeli terrorism more efficient. There are more than 1 million crossings over the Jordan bridges in a year, which means that you can meet, be briefed, return, perpetrate the terrorist act, and get out again, almost on the same day.

[Zohar] What PLO activity is taking place in Jordan now?

[Levi] There are commands. The emphasis is on the western front command which is in charge of the fighting, the terror, and activating the various bodies or people in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, on behalf of the PLO, or the Fatah. This activity is intense. There are also attempts to smuggle weapons, which all those who may want to act against us more lack.

[Zohar] Another link sometimes found exists between Judaea and Samaria and southern Lebanon. Did the local residents of Judaea and Samaria learn anything from the way the southern Lebanese residents struggled against the IDF?

['Uzrad] Did events in southern Lebanon influence what we are witnessing in the territories today?

[Levi] Anything can be learned. When we send Air Force planes for an attack mission, for instance, we should assume that when we launch them again our target will know how to prevent the strike or minimize its damage. Another simple example: We launch a raid and should assume that those raided will learn the lesson for next time; although they do not always draw the correct lessons, we should assume that next time they will be better prepared. There is a great deal of talk about the lesson the terrorists can learn from what took place in Lebanon. The truth is that I do not care if they learn this lesson since it would be an example of a cardinal mistake on their part. This would be a mistake not only because we do not treat Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza the way we do Lebanon, but also because of the basic change in all other parameters of our deployment and the anti-IDF activity in Lebanon. That sounds like a nice lesson to them: The terrorists may say success was scored in Lebanon; let us then learn from this, follow the same road, and succeed here. I am saying that in my opinion, this would be a total mistake. Again,

I am directing my remarks not only at terrorists, but also to a great many remarks in Israel.

['Uzrad] However, you pointed out in your remarks earlier that local elements are involved in recent terrorist activity. Specifically, we are not necessarily talking of institutionalized activity, but of people who perpetrate a terrorist act and escape. These people also enjoy the support and protection of their society.

[Levi] Let us then return to 1968 rather than 1982. I would suggest to you, as well as to many others, to read and learn what the terrorists wanted to do then, to see that even then they wanted to generate constant internal activity here. There were signs for this; there were indications. They were protected then as well; they initiated acts then also. There is nothing new here.

['Uzrad] There is no substantive change now?

[Levi] The substantive change may have taken place with regard to the Israelis, perhaps, in that we are trying to give distorted interpretations to processes that took place out of... well, I would not say out of what.

[Zohar] The evacuation of Lebanon was the major military operation of last year. In your opinion, does the security zone, which perhaps expresses our new security concept on the northern border, fulfill the expectations?

[Levi] It does. Our plan from the very beginning relied on the existence of a security zone with all the attendant parameters, but I must admit that this zone meets even more than my expectations. We all remember the arguments at the time. I think that the resistance of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and of the civilian guards, the work of their intelligence apparatus, combined with the IDF's support for this activity in the security zone, have certainly proven themselves. For example, there have been eight or nine booby-trapped cars — I am not sure of the figure — and let us just try to imagine that a single one of them reached the border. The northern border is our home, it is the settlements and civilians, so you can just imagine what results such an incident could have had. On the other hand — and let us all pay attention to this — there is no stable system in Lebanon. Therefore we should be careful, and repeatedly and wisely examine the change in parameters and react accordingly. Despite the good comments I had about the security zone, I would not suggest that we be bound to this conception, that we say: This has proven itself; about 5 months have elapsed and what we should do is continue along the very same line. There are still risks on this front and we should show the according alertness.

[Zohar] There are infiltration attempts and some, only a few so far, katyushas have landed. Who is attempting to attack us?

[Levi] They are many. This is a front with various elements, and it is pointless to list them all, but they include all the various groups of terrorists, pro-Syrian elements, and all sorts of Lebanese organizations or parts of organizations that are engaged in internal fighting, which are interested in inciting us or the population, thus provoking our reaction. In other words, you have there all the groups that launch terror against us plus the problematic Lebanese populations, so attempts to attack us will always be made. This is what I meant when I said before that we should continue to maintain high alertness.

[Zohar] The Lebanese issue, specifically the stabilization of the security zone, has begun to gain a favorable image in Israel, as reflected in events in the area and in your remarks. Some, however, still cast doubts on the very sharp disagreements characterizing the Lebanese war concerning military and political planning. Now that we have evacuated Lebanon, the question is whether the IDF is conducting any investigations into the events of the war, drawing conclusions, and implementing any of the lessons learned in the area.

[Levi] We did not have to wait until the departure and redeployment along the northern border to learn lessons. There was a very sharp public debate about this war, perhaps the sharpest in the history of our wars. I estimate that this resulted not only from the facts and incidents of the war itself, but also from other social, political, and economic reasons. Our problem is to learn the lessons we believe have implications for the future as well. I estimate that the process of learning lessons from this war was the most intensive of all those that followed all the wars I know. The implementation of these lessons has been a gradual process since the beginning of the war. For example, weapon systems which we found necessary or desirable as a result of the war have already been put to use.

['Uzrad] Does the IDF [words indistinct], or are decisions made on the military level on the conducting of war?

[Levi] I will get to this point of planning as well. However, to clarify the length of the process involved, I am saying there are weapon systems that resulted from the lessons of the war which have already been put to use in the IDF. On the other (?hand), the anticipated war has not changed as a result of lessons drawn from Lebanon. The Lebanese war was very partial in the sense of a military war, which is the IDF's main field, and what determines changes is the development of weapon systems for future conflicts rather than the war in Lebanon.

As for planning, this is a complicated system that involves the government and the military body. I believe this system has always been characterized by very close contacts between planning and operations levels since our war of independence. I do not think a clear, practical line can be drawn between planning and implementation. The way a matter is implemented can also influence planning. I feel that, with regard to what an army should do in the planning sphere, the apparatus linking us and the government today operates well; comments are heard and military considerations have their place in the entire picture the government looks at when it makes a decision. I have no complaints and no fears in this regard.

[Zohar] Another issue which still concerns the north: Syria. The question arising in the wake of all the remarks by various personages in the defense establishment is: What chance is there today for a military confrontation to emerge on the eastern front with Syria?

[Levi] You probably want to know this in percentages and, if possible, with a date. We have already learned that we must not

do this. We should examine developments in the area, see what can potentially or possibly happen, and examine whether or not we are prepared for such an eventuality. There was quite a massive change in our deployment: the IDF's exit from Lebanon. We had to examine matters for ourselves, as indeed we did. This was followed by a massive change in the Syrian deployment: The Syrians left Lebanon and deployed more or less in those places where it was expected they would. One should remember here that the size of the Syrian Army today is not as it was in 1982. So we examine our deployment, take a close look at the Syrian Army's deployment, and assess the situation to see whether or not we have an answer for this. This is the attention we pay to the Golan Heights front and I think we are acting correctly. We have already learned that the Syrians' considerations for or against launching a war are different... [changes thought] We have already learned that although we should invest a great deal of effort in studying their considerations, we should not rely only on our logic in assessing their intentions, as opposed to their potential.

['Uzrad] Further on the Golan Heights: There have recently been a number of reports about hostile activity by Druze residents against both civilian and military targets. This may not be a great deal of activity, but it is certain and consistent. Does this reflect the situation on the Golan Heights? Has a change occurred there or is this an ongoing process, such acts having taken place in the past as well?

[Levi] Back during the hot months when everybody was critical of the Shi'ites in Lebanon, I, for one, had nothing against the Shi'ites. I was only against those who attacked us, and the same applies to the Golan Heights. There were a number of people who, I am happy to say, were captured, thanks to the good work of the IDF and the security services. These people had engaged in anti-Israeli activity and it is against such people we are fighting. When we fight against the hostile elements we fight first, and only afterward do we check which community they belong to and what precise reason motivated them. I would not suggest that we create stereotypes, that we say that the Shi'ites are against us, that this particular group of Druze is against us, or that the Christians are against us. There are different types of terrorists from different communities and it is against them, and them alone, that we should fight.

[Zohar] Is it clear who stood behind this hostile activity, or is it only local in nature?

[Levi] It is more or less local from the point of view of their incentive.

[Zohar] Let us move on to discuss another front: the naval arena. The Navy has scored a number of successes this past year in seizing several terrorist vessels...

[Levi, interrupting] Many, not just a number of successes.

[Zohar] Many successes then. The terrorists were on their way here to perpetrate terrorist acts. At the same time, mention was made in the media of new Navy vessels: Sa'ar 5, the new missile boat, and a new submarine. Has the future of these two vessels been determined?

[Levi] Let me return to the beginning of your question. The Navy is indeed doing a wonderful job. Let me emphasize that this work is an ongoing effort. It is not that the Navy sets out on a mission on a certain evening, returns to port, and throws a victory party. Day in and day out the Navy, with the help of the Air Force and a great deal of intelligence work, as well as a great deal of work on shore, provides a system which operates well all the time. It is this system, with alert and professional work, which manages to prevent terrorist acts that could have been the worst and most painful for the people of Israel. Like the other units in the IDF, the Navy also prepares itself for war, and in this context of preparing for the next war you mentioned its two main platforms [preceding word in English] the submarine and the surface vessel. They should serve not only as a new generation, as vessels become obsolete over time, but also as a generation that will have advantages in what is expected in the 1990's and in the year 2000. It is this we are talking about and it is from this angle that one should consider matters and not say: What is wrong or bad today? You are, after all, scoring successes and preventing terrorist acts. In order for achievements also to be made in the coming years, in 1995 or 2000 for instance, which seem in the distant future but which are actually near when one considers such plans, we are today engaged in operational as well as technical characterization of these vessels. We will also enter a process which will culminate in their launching and operational use.

['Uzrad] The past year has also been characterized by budget cuts and economizing. A considerable part of the economic plan is based on the demand for a large defense budget cut. What has been cut in the IDF so far? What is the scope of the cuts, and how does this affect the IDF operation?

[Levi] I would say there is almost no sphere in which we did not take a cut. Although this is difficult for us, it was perfectly understood that the size of the defense budget within the general budget should be reduced. The way the cuts were effected was influenced by the fact that it was necessary to make them within a short period but not all at once, but they were required since we reached into our pockets and saw that we could not finance this or that item, this or that unit or system. I believe that the cuts were carried out faithfully. We have indeed effected the cuts and reduced the size of the defense budget. After such a painful and rapid cut we should now draw up the multiyear program anew, making it first of all suited — this may not always be convenient but should still be remembered — to the threats which the IDF should prevent. These threats are not static; they are changing and have been almost completely unaffected by economic problems. There is no symmetry here. Later the program should be suited to what the weapon systems will allow us in the future for which we are preparing the IDF. Finally, we should deal with the level of resources at our disposal, to see how to allocate the resources so as not to have a scope of day-to-day consumption, maintenance, and operation that makes it impossible for us to build our power in a way which will well meet those future threats. This is exactly the stage we are engaged in today: a multiyear program that will also affect a large number of interim decisions made this past year and a little earlier, but, given the existing resources, will give the best answer to our problems.

[Zohar] On other occasions you said that the budget cut as effected by the IDF is not sufficient and that it is feared that the year will end with a deficit. Is another wave of cuts expected?

[Levi] Let me mention again: It is possible to sleep quietly and say we are shouldering the burden, and things somehow work out well. The budget cut is not sufficient since I demand, and it is this that I am struggling for now within the system, that despite this large cut we continue to invest and not only settle for the fact that we reached some correspondence between what exists and what is necessary to finance this existence. Therefore we are facing additional cuts. When I spoke of a correct structure before, this not only means changing decisions on cuts but, of necessity, entails an increase in the number of places or items where we will cut, so that we will today allocate resources to projects, the fruits of which we will see in a number of years. One of the things which frighten me is the idea of sleeping through these years and then waking up in 1989 to find that I am in a crisis, that the army does not have the momentum necessary for it to renew and adapt itself to future needs. Therefore, there will be more cuts.

['Uzrad] Has this painful cut, according to what you said and what has actually been done, not marred the IDF's deterrence vis-a-vis the Arab countries? Has there been nobody who may have drawn rash conclusions from the fact that the IDF is decreasing in size?

[Levi] Look, whoever might have drawn conclusions would have acted upon them. I have said this on other occasions as well. We are not dealing here only with theory. There is a great deal of theory underlying or accompanying our action. There are elements who want to annihilate the State of Israel. If they thought that the IDF today could not prevent them from this, they would have acted upon their desire. On the other hand, I would not suggest we rely on deterrence only. All wars to date, with the possible exceptions of the war of independence and the Peace for Galilee Operation, testified to the fact that at some point, at the meeting point of all sorts of processes, deterrence did not work, war then took place, and it was necessary to win. I am not worried about deterrence, nor am I worried about our ability to win a war. I have no doubt about our deterrence and ability to win a war. What I made clear in my previous answer was that we will have to ascertain that this lack of worry or fear will last in future years also, that we will not now consume all those batteries we charged for long years so that we will have dead ones in the coming years. Hence the difficulty: The difficulty lies in that the day-to-day needs are more immediate and distressing while I today am coming and saying I need a billion shekels to pay for something the fruits of which I will reap in another 4 years. This is difficult. When everybody comes and tries to convince you of the importance of a certain activity it is difficult to eliminate it in the name of this future, to tell them on behalf of the future I want you not to do this activity.

[Zohar] We have enjoyed a quiet border with Egypt for 6 years now. Have the Egyptians kept the border and the peace agreement...

[Levi, interrupting] Why 6 years?

[Zohar] Since 1979.

[Levi] What has happened since 1974? Was the border with Egypt turbulent? We are enjoying a state of peace, this is correct, important, and significant. There is not always a correlation between this and the state of affairs on the border, whether it is hot or cold.

[Zohar] Do the Egyptians keep the letter and spirit of the peace agreement?

[Levi] From the military point of view? Yes, in my estimation. We have comments. There are always discussions. There is a multinational force there which carries its duties out faithfully, to the satisfaction of all sides involved. This proves it is carrying out its mission faithfully, not to the satisfaction of only one side or another. All in all, from the security point of view, the border is quiet. Can there be no terrorist act from the Egyptian border? There have been such acts, even after peace was signed. Therefore, I am saying, it is not only relations, as they are reflected in headlines, which determine things but also the fact that even in such places, sometimes exactly in such places, one will find elements which will try to perpetrate a terrorist act, be it for the sake of the act itself or in order to heat matters up, with implications which go beyond the act itself. We are maintaining the necessary activity so as to prevent terrorist acts from that border, too.

['Uzrad] What about the activity in the Gaza Strip, too; what do you think of the situation there, possibly in comparison with the situation in Judaea and Samaria?

[Levi] Apart from the fact that we govern by means of a military government both in the Gaza Strip and in Judaea and Samaria, as well as another series of other facts, there is a very great difference. The nature of the population, its contacts, its ability to maintain links of different types; there, too, there are attempts to attack us, either inside the strip or from the outside, by people from the strip, or by people from the strip who can also leave the area and who try to attack from there or to infiltrate; but, all in all, it appears to be a calmer area, and our activity there is conducted within the very same parameters, but to different degrees, according to the area.

['Uzrad] Let us move on to a completely different issue. In 1981, Israel destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Is there any nuclear threat to Israel by Arab countreis today?

[Levi] A direct nuclear threat, no. Nor is a nuclear threat a process that occurs overnight; it takes time. The fact that there are thoughts, well, I have to assume that there may be all sorts of plans. We must assume there are. On the basis of the same approach that led to the decision to attack the Iraqi reactor, we are also keeping a close watch over that area of activity by the terrorists.

[Zohar] What do we know, for example, about the rebuilding of the Iraqi nuclear reactor? And Saudi Arabia has received publicity about the reactor it is trying to obtain.

[Levi] There is a great deal of activity. I do not propose that we should now turn this into a main issue. Some of this activity has also resulted in agreements with France. There have been various agreements. This is not a process that has melted away. Nor is it true that we are not dealing with it at all. The civilian aspect of reactors is being dealt with [anu metaplim], as well as thoughts, possibly more thoughts than actions, on the military aspect, and there is also a link between these two aspects.

MA'ARIV Commentary Claims Jordanian Option Dead

TA131055 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Sep 85 p 15

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Peres Wants To Snatch Husayn From 'Arafat"]

[Text] A few days ago, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was forced to admit that the year's great political move — that is, the attempt to bring about a Jordanian-Israeli dialogue — failed. Yet because no foreign ministry in the world would actually admit failure, Shultz informed Israel that he believes that at this stage the move is "frozen."

In fact, Shultz never said this in so many words. The one who heard it was Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne, who over the last few days has made a supreme effort to curb the Murphy mission. The announcement, and admission, that "at this stage" Murphy will not be dispatched to the region and will not hold a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as long as there is no certainty that such a meeting would lead to direct meetings with Israel, emanated from "the most senior echelons" in the State Department.

It seems that this reasoning is the best proof that the so-called "Jordanian option" cannot exist as long as King Husayn's willingness to conduct negotiations with Israel is conditional upon walking hand-in-hand with the PLO. Indeed, at the moment there is nothing to indicate that Husayn is inclined to split with 'Arafat. On the contrary, it emerges quite clearly from his contacts with the Americans that although he is prepared to make certain concessions, it is still necessary, as he told the Americans, for the PLO to be party to all the concessions.

Because the prime minister is convinced of the above, he began aiming his arrows at Yasir 'Arafat: "a scoundrel," (as he told *THE WASHINGTON POST* this week); the man who exercises "double talk" and perpetrates "double murder," and so on. The "chance" Peres gave the Americans has exhausted itself, and the picture is now becoming very clear: As long as 'Arafat dictates his terms to Husayn rather than the other way around, there is no chance for any breakthrough in the Middle East political arena, whether it is an Alignment-style Jordanian option, or the Likud's Camp David accords (namely autonomy). Peres' repeated attacks on 'Arafat, his associates will tell you, derive from the tactical move meant to separate the inseparable: Husayn and 'Arafat.

Peres' adversaries snub: We have always told you that the Jordanian option stands no chance of succeeding. The prime minister dismisses all his critics on this matter, saying that something has nevertheless changed: Everyone can see that while previously Husayn made negotiations with Israel conditional on a preordained guarantee of their outcome, now he presents no such condition. There is no proof that anything has changed in the monarch's basic approach to the essence of the settlement.

Not so long ago, when the Americans tried to nudge Husayn into joining negotiations with Israel (with the Reagan plan looming in the background), Husayn demanded "a U.S. guarantee" of the final results of such negotiations. He was afraid that his consent to engage in talks with the Israelis without the sanction of the PLO and "the Arab world" — even if it comes only from that part of it which is termed moderate — might jeopardize him.

The Americans, while remaining faithful to the Reagan plan, believed that negotiations between Jordan and Israel should be conducted "without preconditions," although they have never concealed their position on the nature of the settlement — namely, that Israel should pay for peace with territories.

Even to this moment, Israel has not heard anything clear from Husayn. First of all, this is what the Americans have told us. Past experience has shown that Shultz' "impressions" from Husayn's declarations do not necessarily faithfully reflect the truth. Second, there is still no sign that Husayn is prepared to sever his ties with 'Arafat. Consequently, the "achievement" that Husayn is ready for negotiations without determining their outcome in advance is rendered meaningless. For the moment, only one thing is clear, as George Shultz noted explicitly: Husayn talks about negotiations "in the context of an international conference."

[Apparent line drop in original] the matter of the "freeze" of the Murphy mission fully. All we know for sure is that King Husayn needs to improve his image now that Congress is due to debate the arms supply to Jordan. That is why the U.S. Administration is trying to sell the notion that the king is ready to negotiate with Israel, and that he is no longer presenting any conditions for this.

The king has also been trying to work on his image. Thus he told Israel's friends, including the American Jewish Congress delegation that met with him in Amman this week: Not only I, but 'Arafat too, will recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242, etcetera, etcetera, if only the Americans meet with its men, as Richard Murphy has proposed. So what has Israel got to lose? Husayn asked, adding: Why don't you put him ('Arafat) to the test? If, even after the meeting with Murphy, 'Arafat still refuses to accept 242 and rejects any direct meeting with Israel, everyone will know that it is **he** who is the obstacle to a settlement, and no one will be able to blame Israel for this.

There is a large degree of hypocrisy here, of course. After all, even Husayn has never talked about a direct meeting with Israel, unless within the framework of an international conference — and this is a result of his adherence to the accord struck with 'Arafat on 11 February. Furthermore, Israel has clear information that 'Arafat has not changed his approach and is only trying to secure U.S. recognition of the PLO. That is all. A rundown of all the statements he made at the Casablanca conference convened by the Moroccan monarch at the request of Husayn and 'Arafat has shown that the PLO leader has not grown any more moderate.

This irrefutable intelligence is also known by the heads of the State Department in Washington, but, as has often been the case, the problem lies in the assessments and evaluations made on the basis of this information. For some reason, State Department officials formed the impression, once the report from the deliberations at Casablanca were in, that 'Arafat had indeed grown more moderate. Even before they could properly digest the resolutions of that conference, Murphy was given the go-ahead to leave for this region. The disappointment was not long in coming, either: Murphy came to Amman only to find out that there is absolutely no chance of 'Arafat budging from his position and announcing that he will accept 242 **after** the meeting with Murphy.

A State Department official who visited Jerusalem recently was prepared to admit to Foreign Ministry officials: "We made a mistake." Murphy, however, not only failed to do the same, but immediately found a remedy: He suggested that the United States give in to 'Arafat. He is "convinced," he said, that after the meeting it will be easier to prompt the PLO to turn more moderate. That is interesting logic: If in return for a meeting thateveryone agrees constitutes de facto U.S. recognition of the PLO, 'Arafat is not prepared to budge, what will make him ease up when the de facto recognition becomes a reality?

And yet, the problem for both the administration and Israel is not 'Arafat, it is Husayn. The U.S. Administration sees no way of severing the tie between Husayn and 'Arafat. It appears that Husayn has to a certain extent grown even more stubborn: Before the Casablanca conference he talked about the need for "an international umbrella." In talks with the Americans he said, or others said on his behalf, that as part of an international conference (with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO) he would be prepared to conduct "direct talks" with Israel in the committees that the conference sets up. Now knowledgeable sources say that Husayn is backing off from this promise, too.

But all this ceased to be important the moment the monarch rejected in principle negotiations with Israel unless he walks hand-in-hand with the PLO. This means, first of all, that the Jordanian-Palestinian pact, which took the form of the Husayn-'Arafat accord, will be the guideline for the negotiations if they ever get off the ground. Furthermore, this accord explicitly mentions the implementation of self-rule for the Palestinians. So what is there to negotiate about?

Peres has been trying to salvage what can be saved, although it is most evident that in doing this he is tilting at windmills and will never succeed in getting Husayn away from 'Arafat. Husayn knows the man very well. He actually said exactly why he is forced to link arms with 'Arafat. Husayn knows that all this talk about "peace for territories" is a pipe dream if it means that in return for peace, Israel will have to give up **all** the territories. **He** himself is not prepared to make such concessions. **That** is why he needs 'Arafat.

In engaging in self-analysis at the close of its first year in office, the government must admit, from the political point of view, that not only have we failed to witness any beginning of a breakthrough, but that the complete opposite is true: Even a moderate approach like the prime minister's cannot untangle the knot along our eastern front.

The prime minister made a gesture to King Husayn by releasing him, to all intents and purposes, from the Camp David accords. The result was the Husayn-'Arafat accord. The prime minister may have been right in arguing that it is difficult to force Jordan to adhere to the Camp David accords if it never signed them. Besides, if we want to thaw the cold peace with Egypt, we must become more flexible in our attitude toward Jordan, without which and without some display of understanding for the PLO it would be difficult to warm relations with Cairo. However, so far reality has not justified or supported this theory.

The Foreign Ministry claims that the suspicion that it was President Mubarak who pushed the Jordanian-Palestinian moves is quite substantiated. These moves were shaped by his adviser, Usamah al-Baz, to free Egypt of the need to stabilize and strengthen peace with Israel. Even if we assume that this suspicion is somewhat overblown, we cannot ignore the fact that were it not for the active assistance of Al-Baz in Amman, the Husayn-'Arafat accord would never have come to be. It is therefore quite difficult to envision a situation in which Egypt could reach a normal arrangement with Israel, even at the cost of giving up Tabah, while the Jordanian-Palestinian issue remains frozen.

The 1-year balance sheet in the political sphere, in regard to the attempt to reach a new breakthrough in the region, consequently shows a deficit. In priding themselves for the shifts that could be discerned this year in Egyptian-Israeli relations, people have been ignoring the fact that this improvement — manifest in "the resumption of the dialogue," as the prime minister put it — is very limited indeed, at least until the future of Tabah becomes clear. Even once the sought-after formula for solving the Tabah dispute has been found, it is highly questionable whether normalization will prevail in Egyptian-Israeli ties. Certainly not, as long as no progress is made along the Jordanian-Palestinian front, too. Thus the unity government's policy comes round full circle: back to square one.

The prime minister's very attempt to push the PLO outside the range of influence over the political process indicates that he also understands very well that as long as all political moves depend on the PLO's consent, there will not be peace with Jordan, and peace with Egypt will be unstable. Anwar al-Sadat realized this as well. However, Husni Mubarak has either chosen to ignore this or honestly does not know it.

The unity government is not a paralyzed government. It is the reality which is paralyzed, unless the Egyptian-Jordanian-PLO solution of establishing a Palestinian state is accepted. We have seen once again that the Alignment and the Likud, Peres and Shamir, can argue among themselves about the desirable "option" for a settlement. Yet 1 year together has shown that the real argument is not between **them.**

ALGERIA

French Education Minister Departs; Communique Issued

LD152134 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the French minister of national education, left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a working visit, during which he was received by our prime minister, Mr Brahimi.

Following the official visit of the French minister of education a joint communique was published this evening in Algiers. It particularly stresses that projects for cooperation between universities decided upon by the joint committee [words indistinct] will be fully developed from 1985-1986. A work schedule was agreed on by the two delegations. The committee will meet again in Algiers in October in order to examine the progress of projects and to propose new agreements of this kind.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones PDRY Presidium Chairman

LD162240 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A telephone conversation took place yesterday [16 Sept] between the brother leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the chairman of the PDRY Supreme Council Presidium.

In the conversation the need for action by the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland at this crucial period for the Arab nation was emphasized; this is for the resumption of the unionist action headed by the progressive revolutionary forces which are qualified to do this.

Al-Turayki Receives Italian Reparations Delegation

LD172052 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 2, Sept. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau received this morning the Italian delegation headed by the Italian deputy health minister visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to make contacts and hold talks on the reparations of the war damages Jamahiriyah demands from the Italian Government.

Agreement was reached, during the visit to Rome by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau recently, to dispatch this delegation to study the reparation requested to pay for the damages caused by Italian invasion of the Libyan Arab lands.

People's Congresses Continue Emergency Meetings

LD171404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The basic people's congresses have continued their emergency meetings. The basic people's congresses were held yesterday evening at numerous places in the Jamahiriyah and have decided that the brother leader of the revolution should not pay his visit to the United Nations Organization because of its existence on the territory of the United States, the leader of terrorism and the enemy of the peoples. The masses of the basic people's congresses, in cables sent to the brother leader have affirmed their adherence to people's authority and have pledged to defend it, propagate the pioneering theses of the third universal theory, and to defend the achievements realized through the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in all fields in the Jamahiriyah.

Tunisian Officers Claim Libyan Movements 'Usual'

LD171942 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, Muharram 2, Sept. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Confirmed news from Tunisia reported that 4 Tunisian Army officers were transferred from the south to the north. It stated that those officers have described the movements of the Libyan Arab Army near the borders with Tunisia as usual and do not carry the nature of intimidation and provocation.

JANA Editor Warns Egypt Against 'Conspiracy'

LD171941 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 2, Sept. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA political editor commented on the official visit to Tunisia paid by Usamah al-Baz who offered to it both his country's support and co-ordination against Libya.

The political editor said that they issued a warning to the Egyptian regime to make an end to its conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people. He reaffirmed that once this regime went on conspiring it would pay a very high price.

He added that the Egyptian regime followed the same line specified by deceased Al-Sadat and the deposed Numayri. This confirmed that its downfall would be likewise. Further, the Egyptian regime suffered from ostracism because it committed pan-Arab treachery and a grave sin. This regime attempts now to take this opportunity to stop being ostracised.

The political editor confirmed that the ties between al-Jamahiriyah and Tunisia are too strong to be exploited by Usamah al-Baz or others in order to stop the Egyptian regime from being in isolation.

Finally, JANA political editor said that they in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah would keep isolating the outcast Egyptian regime as long as it continued its treachery and surrender to and recognition of the Zionist enemy and until it would face its logical end. Usamah al-Baz would in no way change such an end to this regime.

Commentary on 'Slaughter' of Palestinians in Lebanon

LD161741 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 1, Sept 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Palestinian camps in Lebanon have always been the target of the Zionist death wagon fuelled by the American power. The crime of slaughtering and launch of war of annhilation against them still continues in accordance with a Zionist-Amercian reactionary plot. This reaffirms the impossibility of co-existence with the Zionists, or the validity of the historical misconception which claims that it is possible to depend on international bodies to halt the process of slaughter and expansionism by the Zionists in the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf in fulfillment of the Zionist dream to this end at any price.

The horrible crimes being committed against the Palestinians in their thousands and the overrunning of Arab countries one by one proves without a shadow of doubt that there is no place on earth where the Zionist and Arab can co-exist because the struggle is one of existence and not a border conflict. It is also a struggle for life itself between a glorious nation and an alien entity.

The JANA political editor comments on the human slaughters which never ceased since September 17, 1982 and which claimed thousands of men women and children not only at the hands of the Zionist and isolationists but also the Amal gangs which are completing what the others did not in the war of 1982

JANA political editor put the blame for the slaughter of Palestinians in their camps at the door of Arab rulers who did not lift a finger to put an end to these massacres except to run to the United Nations.

The Arab rulers who still bet on America, forgetting that it was America who prepared for the storming of Beirut and the commitment of the crime, the like of which was never known before in history, America who gave the enemy everything to enable him to overrun the whole of the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf.

JANA political editor adds that the war of annihilation and massacres to which our brothers, the Palestinians and Lebanese were subjected in West Beirut is an unforgivable shame on Arab rulers who still have faith in America to stand by them as though it were a friend while depending on the so-called Reagan initiative. Arab rulers should stop talking about American peace after seeing the death and destruction which befell their brother Palestinians by American weapons of doom. The peace which the Arab Jamahiriyah wants however is one which avanges the crimes, massacres and usurption by the Zionist entity.

He adds that the massacres of Sabra, Shatilla and Burj al-Barajinah camps are but a part of the series of annihilating the Arab race of the face of the earth be they Syrians, Lebanese, Algerian or Tunisian and be they women, elderly or children.

These massacres will continue and spread across the Arab homeland unless the Arab nation is united and the Arab masses gain their arms in accordance with the dicta of the armed people.

MOROCCO

Southern Commander Views Security Wall Progress

LD162245 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Aziz Binani, commander of the southern region, confirmed to the UN information delegation that the sixth section of the security wall was completed on 19 August and that it extendes over 670 km and secures 86,000 square km. Gen Binani spoke to reporters accredited to the United Nations during their recent visit to the Saharan provinces about the Moroccan-Algerian conflict in the region, pointing out that it is a conflict caused intentionally by Algeria which makes it more acute daily.

He said that Algeria, the neighboring country, is arming and training a small gang of saboteurs from Morocco, North Mauritania, North Mali, and Algeria, and supplies them with all the political, financial, and diplomatic means with the objective of achieving regional hegemonist aspirations. He added that these saboteurs are camped 40 km away from Tindouf in the Rabuni region. He said that in order for them to commit aggression against our country, they have to pass through the territory of a sovereign country, Mauritania, and cover hundreds of kilometers in order to reach the regions of (Oum Drigah) and (Amlil). Thus they cross over more than 2,000 km of Mauritanian territory. Here the sovereignty of states in this region of the world can be noted. He confirmed that the referendum proposed by His Majesty King Hassan II will remain the only solution.

Concerning the number of forces in the Sahara, Gen Binani explained that 80,000 persons from the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces, the auxiliary forces, and the royal police represent the various arms in the southern region. He explained that the construction of the security wall was a purely Moroccan idea and is continually evolving; it can not be compared with the wall of China, the Bar Lev line, or the Maginot line; it does not differ from them by its objective not from the point of view of its task [as heard].

He declared in the same interview that the construction of the sixth part of the security wall which started on 15 May in the region of (Baldrigah) was completed. He said that this wall extends over 120 km across the Moroccan-Mauritanian border passing through the (Oum Drigah) heights towards (Tinghir) to reach the Atlantic Ocean 100 km south of Dakhla. He stressed that with the completion of this line, the Royal Armed Forces have secured an area of 86,000 square km. he added that this wall begins at the (Tajut) mountain on the Algerian-Moroccan borders for 300 km, covers the Tata Province and heads for the south leaving a weapon-free region with Algeria along 8-10 km and [words indistinct] and then takes a spiral turn in an east-west direction along 300 km to include the regions Mahbess, Echdeiria, Hausa, the sources of the waters of (Oued al-Saqiyah), and the greatest heights of the region. Concerning a weapon-free region, the commander of the southern region explained that it is aimed first of all at avoiding direct confrontation between Morocco and Algeria and that border area between the two countries is not recognized internationally. He added that the

security wall now extends along 2,400 km and secures the Sahara with the exception of 40,000 square km which will be covered in the near future. The entire time, the objective is for the wall to extend along the national border.

SUDAN

Daf'allah Discusses Relations with Egypt, USSR

GF171116 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Doha, 17 Sep (QNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stated that his government was surprised by Egypt's unilateral dissolution of integration bodies. He also stated that Sudan holds a reserved position concerning integration due to the past extravagances of its administrative bodies, adding: The Egyptians have agreed that the integration structures need revision to be made more efficient. However, he asserted that his country's relations with Egypt are firm and everlasting. Indicating that these relations will not be affected by the dissolution of the integration bodies or other factors, he stated that the two peoples will be able to create the new frameworks to serve their interests.

In a statement published today in the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH*, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah stated that Sudan will be a netural country and far from containment and subordination. He said: We extend our hand of friendship to everyone, as serves the interests of the Sudanese people.

Responding to a question, he said that the next stage will witness a reactivation of Sudanese-Soviet relations. He pointed out that he met with the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum several times and felt his understanding of the new situations in the Sudan.

Discussing the Arab situation, Dr Jazuli Daf'allah stressed the need to bolster the PLO. He said: We have to safeguard it, back it, and share with it the burdens of liberation. Discussing the Sudanese economic troubles he said that he will try, during his upcoming visit to the United States, to nail down an agreement to reschedule the payment of Sudan's debts. He added that the Sudanese economy is incapable of settling them. It is noted that these debts are estimated at $9 billion.

Demonstration Staged for Numayri's Extradition

Marches to Egyptian Embassy

JN171541 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 17 Sep (SUNA) — The national capital witnessed this morning a great procession in which tens of thousands of citizens participated demanding the extradition of the deposed tyrant, Numayri. The procession marched to the Egyptian Embassy, where it demanded the extradition of the murder and condemned the Egyptian Government's stand.

The committee running the General Secretariat of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland submitted a memo to the Egyptian ambassador, Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah. Dr Mahmud Zarruq, the rapporteur of the committee and representative of the Democratic Unionist Party, delivered a short speech in the ambassador's office asking the ambassador to convey the memo to his government, saying that the National Alliance, which represents the unanimity of the Sudanese people's forces, requests thtat the Egyptian Government hand over the deposed tyrant.

Dr Zarruq expressed the hope that the Egyptian Government would respond to the demand of the Sudanese masses. He stressed the National Alliance's desire to develop and entrench relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples and to correct these relations and place them on the correct path.

Speaking on behalf of the widows and children of the martyrs, Fatimah Ahmad Ibrahim, asked the ambassador to inform the Egyptian Government of the necessity to extradite the murderer so he could be tried for crimes he committed against the Sudanese people.

The Egyptian ambassador affirmed that he will refer the memo to his government.

'Awad al-Karim Muhammad Ahmad Amin, secretary general of the National Alliance, earlier read the memo before thousands of demonstrators outside the embassy. The demonstrators burned the Egyptian flag. Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators who entered the embassy's garden following the collapse of section of the garden's fence.

The procession then marched to the Prime Ministry and handed a copy of the memo to Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The prime minister made a speech praising the civilized way in which the procession was conducted. Other demonstrators marched to the offices of the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* and shouted their condemnation of the newspaper's hostile attitude to the National Alliance. Other demonstrators marched to the American Embassy where they reiterated slogans hostile to the United States and its role in backing the regime of murderer Numayri and in ruining the national enonomy.

Scores of trade unions, federations, and parties took part in the procession which began from Martyrs Square at 0900 this morning. The demonstrators raised placards demanding the extradition of Numayri and calling for equal relations based on mutual interest and free of subservience. Leading memebrs of various political parties and trade unions took part in the procession.

Addressed by Daf'allah

JN171545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah addressed here today a popular march organized by the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland protesting the Egyptian stand on the extradition of dethroned President Numayri. Daf'allah asserted that the revolution will continue in its path supported by our masses to achieve its great objectives. He noted that the Sudanese revolution is a civlized revolution that builds, not destroys, and creates the future with the hands of the young people for the sake of the people.

The prime minister said that a regime based on the will of the people and a government backed by the people will never deviate from the path of the people. He asserted that we will continue on the path of revolution until victory.

Dr al-Jazuli described the march as civilized and disciplined and said that it achieved its mission.

Chuol Forces Issue Statement on Garang Attacks

EA162202 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Statement by the forces of the fighter 'Abdallah Chul concerning the recent attacks by the forces of Colonel John Garang against unarmed citizens]

[Text] An important statement from the forces of the fighter martyr 'Abdallah Chuol: Recently repeated attacks by irresponsible elements of the forces of the deserter, Colonel John Garang, have taken place against unarmed citizens. These elements have resorted to torture and murder against the families of the Anya Nya II or to transporting them forcibly to Ethiopia after robbing them of all their possessions.

We warn Col John Garang that his forces should stop forthwith their immoral conduct or we shall be compelled to respond in a more violent way against their families. We stress that our response will be decisive if they do not desist from this conduct. The liberation of Sudan, as they claim, will not come about through the murder and torture of innocent citizens. [Word indistinct] and condemned by all norms and traditions of warfare, indeed they stand condemned by Sudanese morality.

For this reason we warn John Garang's forces to stop playing with the lives of innocent citizens. John Garang should issue directives to his underlings to desist from this disgraceful behavior.

[Signed] Gordon Kong Chuol, commander of the forces of the fighter martyr 'Abdallah Chuol.

Radio SPLA Views Statement

EA161934 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 85

["Special Radio SPLA commentary" by Atem Yak Atem: "Radio Omdurman as an Instrument for National Disintegration"]

[Excerpts] This morning, Radio Omdurman broadcast a statement purported to have been made by Gordon Kong, the successor to 'Abdallah Chuol, the agent in the service of Khartoum regime in its war against the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]. Kong's statement, or rather the views of his paymasters in Khartoum, was a barrage of verbal attacks on the forces of the SPLA. The statement, whether from Kong or by the SPLA's enemies in Khartoum, who prefer to play the game safe, referred to Numayri's and later Siwar al-Dhahab's 'Abdallah Chuol as a martyr. For some of our listeners who know little about the history and function of Radio Omdurman and 'Abdullah Chuol's organization and its objectives, some facts must be made bare.

Now, who is Gordon Kong and the so-called martyr 'Abdallah Chuol of which the enemies of the Sudanese people have been talking in endearing words? In a recent statement in the press, Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Siwar al-Dhahab's minister of defense, said the group broke away from the SPLA for tribal reasons. That is true up to a point. 'Abdallah Chuol, Akuot Atem, who was a Dinka, and Gaitut were proponents of a strange philosophy. The three and their followers broke away from the SPLA because they rejected the movement whose struggle is dedicated to change matters for the better in a united Sudan. Akuot Atem, 'Abdallah Chuol and company were separatists who preached to their members that Arabs were an evil race. Strange enough, 'Abdallah Chuol and Akuot Atem approached Numayri for material and moral support, which they received. 'Abdallah Chuol and Akuot Atem used the weapons supplied to them from Malakal to kill children, women, youths and old men who had left their homes in Bahr al-Ghazal and were on their way to take refuge in one of the neighboring countries.

The organization of Akuot Atem and 'Abdallah Chuol, transferred by Khartoum media to Gordon Kong, has always been a band of gangsters specialized in thuggery, spreading of lies, tribalism, and terrorism. These are now the friends of Khartoum.

Reasonable people may wonder why a government which has a budget in millions of Sudanese pounds, maintains an army now fighting the SPLA, has resorted to using bandits to do its job. The answer is easier. Khartoum has not abandoned its policy of divide and rule, but this time both those who have allowed themselves as instruments of this policy and their masters in Khartoum are facing imminent defeat. The (nyagat) or the bandits in Upper Nile are being cleared. Those who refuse to surrender will die as traitors not martyrs.

Traitors and stooges cannot be martyrs. The history of Sudan does not lack people who died for principles, justice, independence, and unity on solid issues of equality. The true martyrs of Sudan include those demonstrators who fell victim to colonial bullets during the national struggle — Qurushi, 'Abd al-Fafiz, and the school children shot down by Numayri's police in Juba in 1974, and others known to Sudanese patriots.

Understanding the reasons for continued and unabashed outpours of lies from Radio Omdurman during this war would be incomplete without reminding the public about a belated advice offered by a foreign broadcaster to the rulers in Khartoum. In his book called *Broadcasting in Africa*, (Sydney Head), an American professor of broadcasting, wonders why the governments which were in power during the last 17-year-long war did not use Radio Omdurman to fight the guerillas of Anya Nya-1. It is obvious that the present administration in Khartoum has taken the advice. Unfortunately, the SPLA is better armed than Anya Nya-II, both in principles, objectives, and in the war of words.

TUNISIA

Mzali Comments on Results of Trip to CSSR

LD180225 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] At the presidential palace in Carthage last evening, President Habib Bourguiba conferred with Mr Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, who was accompanied by Messrs Rachid Sfar, minister of national economy; Bechir Ben Slama, the minister of culture, and Ahmed Ben Arfah, the secretary of state attached to the minister of foreign affairs in charge of international cooperation.

After the meeting, Mr Mohamed Mzali gave the following statement:

On arriving home, after an official visit to friendly Czechoslovakia, together with some of my colleagues, we were honored to meet the president and informed him about the results of this visit and conveyed to him the greetings of his friend, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and the respect and appreciation of the Czechoslovak Government.

In my opinion, this visit, which did not exceed 29 hours, was fruitful because of, first of all, the good [words indistinct], secondly because of what we met of friendliness and willingness by the Czechoslovak side. As for the results, they are represented by the volume of the commercial exchanges. In particular, we guaranteed a market for the Tunisian phosphates for 5 years, also for the phosphate fertilizers and some kinds of textiles and other things. Then we agreed on economic cooperation within the framework of integration and (?solidarity). This will be stressed by the studies which will commence in the coming weeks.

In the cultural field we contracted an agreement, which is new in its kind, as the Czechoslovak Government (?agreed) to a loan to buy audio-visual systems and others for equipping the cultural institutions and the national [word indistinct]. Therefore, because of the attention of my colleague the minister of culture, according to this agreement, the cultural institutions will be able to get important equipment shortly.

As for the political side, we recorded that the views were close. We exchanged views about a number of international issues, and the issues which concern the region, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean. All in all, we are satisfied with the results of this visit, and I hope it will be the begining of a new push forward for the cooperation between the two countries, which is a model for the cooperation. Under the guidance of the supreme combatant, we are keen on establishing such cooperation between all the fraternal and friendly countries — regardless of their philosophical systems or economic options — and ourselves.

Essebsi: 'Door Open' to Normal Ties With Libya

LD171716 Kuwait KUNA in English 1507 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, sept 17 (KUNA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi Tuesday accused Israel of scuttling all Middle East peace initiatives by constantly pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion.

All peace proposals, including that of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Israel's strategic ally, would remain theoretical remedies for the Middle East crisis so long as Israel adhered to this policy, Essebsi told KUNA in an interview.

Essebsi, who ended a three-day visit here Tuesday, lamented the state of disarray in the Arab world and the rift in the Palestinians' ranks, saying inter-Arab disputes incapacitate the Arab world and strip the Arabs from the leverage to influence the international balance of power.

Responding to a question, he said an Arab summit conference is not an end by itself, and if such a gathering were to convene, it should be well prepared for as to make fruitful outcome possible.

Essebsi, however, said last month's extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca "ended a lot of negative aspects and clarified several ambiguities beside setting the stage for a successful summit scheduled for November in Saudi Arabia."

He cited the fact that the Casablanca summit made possible reconciliation talks between Syria and Jordan and was trying to heal rifts between Libya and both the PLO and Iraq.

Essebsi deplored the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war which, he said, was serving the interests of the enemies of Arabs and developing nations.

Regretting that Iran has so far rebuffed all peace initiatives, Essebsi noted that his country has taken part in Arab and international efforts to bring the protracted war to an end.

Shifting to recent tension between Tunisia and Libya, he denied that the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya last month was the major cause for worsening of relations between the two neighbouring countries.

The expulsions, he said, were preceded by Libyan moves such as freezing trade exchanges with Tunisia, a ban on touristic visits and provocative media campaign.

According to Essebsi, the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya was just the crowning of a series of hostile moves, "coupled with subversive attempts through hirlings." Over 30 thousand Tunisian workers were herded to the joint borders without being given time to collect their belongings, Essebsi said.

Talking to KUNA, the Tunisian minister, meanwhile, denied that his country has sought any mediation of any party to intervene with Libya, saying "we rely on ourselves in facing any emergency which may threaten Tunisia's people and security."

But he left the door open for resumption of normal ties with Libya through negotiations for an honourable settlement of the dispute. "We do not want to abuse, or escalate tension with, our neighbours...but we have been abused and are obliged to defend the security of our soil." he said.

ETHIOPIA

Rebel Radio Claims 37 Killed by Government

EA161657 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Summary] Our main enemy, the Ethiopian regime, has killed 37people charged with reported cooperation with the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] during the time Barentu was in the hands of the EPLF forces. Most of the killed were of the Kunama nationality. In addition to this, the dergue has arrested 18 others who are also members of the Kunama nationality.

KENYA

AFP: 1982 Coup Leaders Secretly Executed in July

HK180450 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] London, Sept 18 (AFP) — Twelve jailed leaders of an abortive military coup in Kenya in August 1982 were secretly executed more than two months ago in a Nairobi prison, the *TIMES* newspaper said today.

Quoting diplomatic sources in the Kenyan capital, it said the two main coup leaders, Corporal Hezekiah Ochuga Rabala and Sergeant Pancras Oteyo, were hanged in Nairobi's Kamiti jail on July 9 and the other 10 a few days later. It said the executions were common knowledge in Nairobi, although the local press was silent and the government refused to confirm or deny the killings. The 12 soldiers were condemned to death for treason by military courts in 1983 and 1984 and their appeals were rejected by the high court.

About 1,000 soldiers, mostly from the air force, were jailed for up to 25 years in connection with the failed coup, in which 159 people were killed, according to official figures. President Daniel arap Moi has since pardoned 473 of them.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Attack Claims of Opposition

DFSS Successes

EA172001 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Forty-one soldiers were killed and 85 others were wounded after an attack launched by the 15th Gorod Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces on 15 September, 1985 on the 33rd Battalion of the Eighth Brigade, the 21st Division of the loyalist troops of the Siad Barre regime. The loyalist troops of the Siad Barre regime stationed at Dusa Mareb area in Ghel Gudut region also suffered great set backs and lost large quantities of military hardware including one APC vehicle, 21 rocket launchers, three 120 MM field guns and one jeep mounted with an anti-tank field gun manufactured in the USA. The DFSS fighters also destroyed the 33rd Battalion's fuel depot and ration stores. One DFSS fighter was wounded.

SNM Launches Attack

EA172013 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Somali National Movement, SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces on 15 September 1985 launched an attack on the enemy forces which led to the complete destruction of the 85th Battalion stationed at Labi Sagaleh, in Hargeisa District North-West Region. About 130 soldiers were slaughtered, including two officers, after the attack which was launched by the SNM fighters on 15 September at 1900. [Passage indistinct] One vehicle used for transporting tanks, one Nissan water tanker, two Jeeps mounted with a 105-mm field gun, four large tents, two military communication radios, one generator and two typwriters [words indistinct]. The gallant fighters also captured a large quantity of assorted weapons including 85 AK rifles, 15 (?RPP) rifles, seven bazookas, six SK-43 rifles, six M-1 rifles, 52 shells for 122-mm field guns, 70 bazooka shells, 3300 [words indistinct].

The SNM fighters also captured an ammunition depot and ration stores. The SNM fighters also destroyed one APC; one T-55 tank; two Jeeps mounted with 106-mm field gun; two large tents and one Racal radio. The reports add that all the loyalist troops of the Siad Barre regime at the base were killed, wounded or fled to the countryside. The enemy base was set on fire by the SNM fighters, who held it for 10 hours before withdrawing. The SNM fighters lost 16 martyrs [word indistinct] wounded. One Isuzu vehicle was destroyed by fire.

The reports further add that, as expected whenever the gallant fighters of the Somali Opposition Forces crush the enemy forces, the Siad Barre regime claimed that foreign forces have attacked Somalia. The regime claimed that foreign forces have violated our territory, hoping that this will win world sympathy for the regime and produce a response to its requests for assistance.

Mogadishu Comments on Ethiopian Air Raids

EA172044 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Station commentary by Ali Mohamed Abdullahi]

[Excerpts] The blatantly provocative Abyssinian aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has made the Somali people more courageous and vigilant. This is the subject of our commentary, read by Saadiya Abdullahi Salad, and written by Ali Muhammad Abdullahi.

It is not the first time that the so-called rulers of Abyssinia launched a blatantly provocative attack against the SDR'S territory and sovereignty. We remember the attacks launched between 1983, 1984, and 1985, and even earlier. Therefore, the pressing question is: What is behind these attacks? The purpose of the Abyssinian terror gang's land and air attacks against the SDR is to weaken the unity and solidarity of the Somali people,

create tension in our country, instability and despondency in the Somali community in the SDR, to threaten the security of the country, and to undermine the country's peace and progress.

Despite striving to achieve the objective mentioned earlier, the enemy has not succeeded in undermining the the will of the Somali people. Instead, all their attacks have made the Somali people more vigilant and courageous. These suicidal air raids by the Abyssinian regime on several isolated posts in Somalia cannot weaken the will and patriotism of the intrepid sons of Somalia, and this is an example of the gallantry that is part of the Somali people's culture and tradition.

It is common for the Abyssinian aggressors to massacre defenseless and innocent families. This latest aggression depicts Mengistu's and his so-called Abyssinian administration's policy of massacring defenseless children, women and old people. These cowardly acts of massacring children, women and the aged will not cow the Somali people nor weaken their willpower to repulse the provocative Abyssinian aggression against the SDR. This act of massacring defenseless persons is against the international law and the UN Charter. The Abyssinian Air Force indiscriminately bombarded and killed defenseless children, women and old people.

The question that needs answering is whether such attacks can solve the crisis prevailing in the Horn of Africa. The answer is no. Massacring the weak will not solve the prevailing tension, instability and crisis in the Horn of Africa. But the massacring of the weak will intensify the hatred and deep-rooted animosity between the two neighboring states of Somalia and Ethiopia.

The prevailing problem between the SDR and Abyssinia is the creation of the colonizers. Somalia has not launched an attack against Abyssinian territory and is not prepared to launch an attack because the SDR's policy is to coexist in peace and stability, and to end the crisis prevailing in the Horn of Africa through a political and lasting solution. The brutal aggression by the Abyssinian terror gang came at a time when the Somali people are preoccupied with looking after their interests, and engaged in activities such as increasing production and implementing the party's program of making the Somali people self-reliant.

Although the Somali people and government were preoccupied with geneal matters pertaining to the interests of the nation, the attacking enemy received an unforgettable lesson because the gallant sons of the soil, the members of the SDR Armed Forces, are stationed at all points, with their weapons ready to defend Somalia and its people. Thus, the SDR Armed Forces were able to crush the enemy's objectives. The SDR Armed Forces have enough men and hardware to ensure the safety and security of the Somali people, and to ensure that the sons of this soil can go about their business without any fear for their soil, flag and sovereignty.

There is no doubt that this blatant provocative aggression by the Abyssinian regime against the Northwest, Awdal, Mudugh and Ghel Gudut regions will enter the annals of theh Somali nation, and those who perished will be recorded as martyrs for their soil, and their names will appear in the pages of the Somali people's history. Finally, any one who attempts to attack the motherland will suffer humiliation and great set backs.

UGANDA

NRA Said To 'Cut Off' Western Part of Country

EA181035 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Kampala, Tuesday — The whole of western Uganda has been cut off from Kampala by Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA] guerrillas, reports said here today.

The places sealed off included Mbarara, a town 170 miles south-west of the capital, with taxis and buses which normally play these routes all stranded. Taxi drivers returning from Masaka town, 80 miles to the south-west of Kampala, reported that all vehicles including petrol and other goods haulers from Kenya — and headed for Rwanda and Zaire — had been blocked at Lyantonde, 40 miles after Masaka.

After the unsuccessful attempts to take the Army garrison at Mbarara last week, the NRA appears to have decided to block all access to the town from Kampala — to prevent reinforcements from going in. They are reported to have arrived at Lyantonde later on Sunday and blocked the route.

MUNNO, the Catholic Church daily, published in Kampala, reported today that the guerrillas have established another tough road-block just 17 miles before Mbarara. The paper said there was a clash there two days ago between a group of government soldiers and the dissidents. The body of the driver of a truck the troops had travelled in, as well as that of an unidentified woman, were still lying on the road yesterday, *MUNNO* reported. Several Masaka residents reached by telephone today said they had seen more than a dozen truckloads of government soldiers head towards Lyantonde on Monday evening. They said they feared the stage was apparently set for a major clash between the Army and the guerrillas in the south-western theater of civil conflict.

Defense Chief Pledges To Defend Capital

EA171118 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Uganda's Chief of Defence Forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, has said that if Mr Yoweri Museveni's guerrillas attack Kampala, the army will defend the capital with all the means at its disposal. Lt.-Gen. Olara Okello, the man who led the July 27 coup against former President Milton Obote, told me: if Museveni attacks Kampala, we shall defend it to the last man. Don't you think we shall run away. He will only take it if he defeats us.

The army chief also confirmed that the National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas raided the garrison at Mubende, 100 miles west of here and the nearby military training school at Kabamba last week. He could not, however give details of weapons the government army had lost during the attack, as he

said, he was yet to be fully briefed. He did confirm, however, that the troops at Kabamba had evacuated to Masaka, 80 miles south-west of Kampala.

Residents of Masaka had told me earlier that they saw bus loads of soldiers, and others on foot, arriving in Masaka on Saturday afternoon from the direction of Kabamba. They said the troops had travelled via Mawogola County and that they had made use of all available transport to reach the town. Rumours, later found to have been baseless, had spread that Mr Museveni's men had surrounded Masaka and were about to start shelling the army barracks at Kasijjagirwa. There was temporary panic on the part of civilians but this soon died down.

Security, however, remains tight in this otherwise serene town, surrounded by ever-green banana and coffee plantations. There are strict road blocks and check points manned by soldiers on all the major roads leading into and out of the town.

Asked about the stalled peace talks in Nairobi, Lt. Gen. Olara Okello said simply: Museveni has resumed hostilities. It seems he is bent on spilling blood. For our part, we are still keen to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party, led by Interior Minister Dr Paul Ssemogerere, has urged the military council and the NRA to immediately resume the peace talks in the interests of the millions of Ugandans and come to agreement.

A strongly-worded statement issued this afternoon by the party's headquarters lamented the slow pace of the talks and in particular the 11-day pause in the diccussions. It said the delay in reaching a positive conclusion of the talks not only adversely affects the administration and economy of the country but also increases tension in the country generally and among the armed personnel in particular, whereby rumours and relatively minor incidents can lead to, and escalate into, further fighting. The statement said the party views the recent activities, utterances and incidents, by both sides, culminating in armed clashes last week between the Uganda National Liberation Army and National Resistance Army forces at Kawanda and Mbarara as extremely dangerous developments detrimental to the peace efforts. It said that unless leaders on both sides exercised maximum restraint and ensured that such incidents did not recur, the country would be plunged into an unspeakable bloodbath.

The Democratic Party had persistently but unsuccessfully urged former President Obote to talk peace with his armed adversaries, the press release recalled the party has also agreed to participate in the present administration, intended to be a broadbased one, only on condition that the Military Council would do everything possible to end fighting, it said.

Tito Okello Meets With Foreign Envoys

Meets Soviet Envoy

EA161848 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, today received the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin at his office in parliament buildings in Kampala. The general and the envoy discussed bilateral issues between the two countries. The meeting was also attended by the vice-chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko.

Meets U.S., UK, French Envoys

EA172049 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of State, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has assured the United States, Britain and France of his governments desire to strengthen the cordial relations existing between Uganda and the three countries. The head of state, who was receiving the heads of mission of the three countries in Kampala, expressed the hope that the three countries will continue with the aid programs they have in Uganda. The general briefed the envoys on developments in Uganda since the change of government.

The meetings were attended by the vice-chairman of the military and minister of defense, Colonel Toko, and the ministers [as heard] of local government now holding the portfolio of foreign affairs [as heard] Mr (Ben) Ocaya Lakidi; of culture and community development, Dr Bidandi Ssali; and of power, posts and telecommunications, Dr Alico Okwi.

CHAD

Envoy Confirms 'Direct Contact' With Libya

AB180843 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Ahmad Allam-Mi, the Chadian ambassador in Paris, confirmed last night that direct contact has been made with Libya through the instrumentality of some friendly countries with the view of organizing a meeting between Chadian President Hissein Habre and the Libyan colonel, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Mr Allam-Mi said that Chad wants a dialogue between equals in order to settle the problem of Chad's territorial integrity and of peaceful coexistence with Libya.

Concerning Libya's occupation of northern Chad, the ambassador affirmed that Tripoli was preparing for war, that the construction of the Ouadi-Dum airport 150 km northeast of Faya-Largeau has been completed, and that large Libyan transport planes were already landing there. If Col al-Qadhdhafi wishes to leave Chad honorably, the Chadian Government is ready to facilitate this task for him, declared Mr Allam-Mi.

ZAIRE

Explosion Destroys Pipelines Near Kinshasa

AB171113 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0825 GMT 16 Sep 85

[From the "Headlines"]

[Text] Kinshasa [dateline as received] — On Sunday around 0640, an explosion destroyed two pipelines of Sep-Zaire [Zairian Petroleum Company], which link the heart of Kinshasa to the equipment center of the company at Masina. The explosion seriously damaged three homes situated at Kingabwa, not far from the General directorate of the Ozacaf (Zairian Coffee Board).

BURKINA FASO

Sankara, Al-Qadhdhafi Discuss Bilateral Ties

AB171932 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] As announced in the headlines, Captain Thomas Sankara, comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of the republic, this afternoon held a lengthy telephone conversation with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the conversation, the two revolutionary leaders discussed issues connected with bilateral relations. Concerning reports by international radio stations alledging disputes and disappointment among the Libyan people vis-a-vis his regime, Col al-Qadhdhafi categorically denied these whimsical allegations orchestrated by imperialist propaganda, with a view to sowing confusion within the ranks of African patriots. This deceitful press campaign is aimed at discrediting and isolating the Libyan revolution. The two heads of state who informed each other of the revolutionary experience of the two peoples, reaffirmed the principle of revolutionary solidarity as well as their common desire to bar the road to any pro-imperialist destabilization maneuver.

Col al-Qadhdhafi took the opportunity to ask Capt Thomas Sankara to convey the militant greetings of the Libyan people to the Burkinabe people. For his part, the comrade chairman of the CNR and president of the republic, on behalf of the militant people of Burkina Faso, wished great happiness for the Libyan brotherly people.

GHANA

Plans Completed for Returnees From Ivory Coast

AB172205 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Final arrangements have been completed by the Ahsanti regional administration for the smooth repatriation of Ghanaian returnees from Ivory Coast. According to the subcommittee entrusted with the job, on their disembarkation in Kumasi, the returnees will be screened at the sports stadium. They will be conveyed to their district headquarters from where they will move to their towns and villages on their own.

The regional directorate of medical services has mounted health posts at the border and the sports stadium. Dr U.A. Sogbotia, who is in charge of the medical operation, said those found to be carriers of diseases will be hospitalized. He appealed to those being repatriated to take their medical screening seriously. This is because it will serve their best interest and that of the nation.

The regional administrative officer, Mr Sam Darkwa, announced that a ban is being placed on football matches at the Kumasi sports stadium disembarkation point until the whole repatriation exercise is completed.

GUINEA

Ministry Announces Formation of Security Unit

AB172156 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Conakry, Sept 17 (AFP) — Guinean authorities have set up a special security police unit to check the identities of all persons found on the streets of this capital city after midnight, the Defense Ministry announced. A ministry statement said the units, which began operating last night, had been formed to combat "growing crime and banditism" in the country. It added that further measures were being prepared to counter crime. The local press in recent weeks has reported a rash of rapes, armed robberies, assaults and kidnappings in Conakry.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet Reinstates Dismissed Public Workers

AB172300 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Sep 85 pp 6, 7

[Excerpts] The 276 workers of parastatals who went on strike following the salary adjustment measures taken by the government a few months ago will resume work as of 1 October 1985.

The head of state said this during an audience which took place Saturday morning with a delegation representing the parastatals workers. Jean-Jacques Bechio, the minister of civil service, was present at the audience.

We publish here the complete speech made during the audience by Mrs Yolande Dirabou, the spokesperson for the delegates and person in charge of the department of studies at the National Professional Training Office:

Excellency, Mr President of the republic and Chairman of the party, on behalf of the workers of parastatals, we would like to thank you for the high honor you do us by agreeing to receive us despite your busy agenda and heavy responsibilities.

Mr President, in addition to the fact that we are representing the workers of the parastatals who asked for this audience because of particular circumstances, we also wanted this audience simply as workers who have long wanted to meet you. We would like to thank the minister of civil service who made this possible. We have always made it clear that we unconditionally support all the measures taken by the government to revamp our national economy and among them the reorganization of the parastatals.

Our mistake was to have cut off the dialogue with the authorities and to have chosen the general call for strike to express our grievances. We humbly acknowledge our mistake. By going on strike, we had challenged the government, and this despite the warning issued by the authorities.

On the other hand, some individuals seized this opportunity to distribute political pamphlets which were very insulting. Our committee is informing these pamphlet writers that our union went on strike as a means to solve our professional problems and

we would like here and now to demonstrate to you and to the nation our disapproval of their acts which were in contradiction to the spirit of dialogue which should prevail between Ivorian social partners, and we want to strongly reaffirm (the fact) that we are nobody's puppets.

Mr President, we sincerely regret our attitude which led the government to take some measures which, even though justified, resulted in the dismissal of some of our comrades. These measures put them through a period of hardship.

We know of your generosity and of your kind heart. Mr President, therefore we are asking for your clemency which will enable our comrades to resume work.

In reply to the workers' request for pardon, which was presented by Mrs Dirabou, the head of state made an important statement in which he explained the reasons that made the government take certain measures. He said: I am receiving you as a head of family. I recalled in the presence of the holy father, the very holy father, John Paul II, that there is mercy for everything. What you did is an error of youth. If there are people who love you, who want your good as well as the good of the country, they must be your elders with at their head your humble servant. But we must take realities into consideration.

I have said that we are gradually getting out of the trough of the sea and that we are now perceiving the shore but we have not reached there yet. What we asked for was the correction of errors we made. It was not to penalize this or that brother of the civil service, but rather to place on the same footing. For a long time we have shouted "equal pay for equal work". How can you imagine that some Ivorians holding the same qualifications and performing the same duties as some others, should earn higher salaries than the latter group? We must correct all these errors. The crisis not onlyhad negative effects. We were suddenly confronted by our realities.

But sacrifice is necessary for the country's salvation. A sacrifice is not meaningful if it costs you nothing. When a multibillionaire gives out 100,000 francs, he is not making any sacrifice because it means nothing to him, but when a person who has 10 francs gives out 2 francs, well, he is making a sacrifice because the budget will be short of 2 francs. I do not want to make a long speech. You have requested to rejoin the civil servants family, I agree to it.

LIBERIA

Doe Officially Launches Campaign for Presidency

AB170938 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [commander in chief] Samuel Kanyon Doe, has said that his intention to seek election to the presidency does not in any way provide an avenue for him to seek revenge or to acquire wealth. CIC Doe said the decision (?stems) from his desire to contribute his quota toward the good and development of Liberia. Head of state Doe who is also the presidential nominee of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, made the remark at (Dithuel) high school, New Kru town near Monrovia, where he officially launched his political campaign to contest for the presidency in the forthcoming October general elections.

Parties 'Skeptical' About National Debate

AB171110 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Two political parties said they totally expect [word indistinct] about the recent issue raised by the Press Union of Liberia that with the cooperation of all political parties, a national debate be organized. Yesterday's edition of a morning newspaper said the National Democratic Party of Liberia and the Liberia Unification Party are skeptical about the debate. As they put it, the exercise is not necessary for Liberia where the rate of illiteracy is much higher than the educated.

NIGERIA

Minister on South Africa, Relations With UK

HK180538 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Lagos, Sept 18 (AFP) — A "mixture of violence and dialogue" will solve South Africa's problems, according to Nigeria's new foreign minister, Bolaji Akinyemi. Prof Akinyemi, in his first major statement since his inauuration last week, told newsmen here that talks must involve the liberation movements to be effective. He noted that the recent meeting in Zambia between South African business leaders and representatives of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) was recognition that the liberation movements were a force for change in South Africa.

On current strained Anglo-Nigerian relations, he said it would take more than one visit to resolve the problems — a reference to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's recent trip to Nigeria. Both countries recalled their high commissioners (ambassadors) after last year's attempted kidnapping in Britain of exiled Former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Kikko. Sir Geoffrey said he made progress during his 48-hour visit last week, but no communique was issued afterwards and nothing was said about when the two countries would re-exchange envoys. Prof Akinyemi said that just because Nigeria and Britain had a past history of "mother and child" relations, it could not be assumed that issues which led to the present diplomaticstalemate could be resolved overnight. "What we are looking for is a more realistic relationship," he said.

Task Force To Review Decrees Begins This Week

AB161735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The task force to review the decrees promulgated by the former military government is to hold its inaugural meeting in Lagos this week. A spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Justice told a Radio Nigeria correspondent today that guidelines for the

operations of the panel had already been prepared. He said that members of the Nigerian Bar Association had adequate representation on the panel. At its [words indistinct] in Port Harcourt, the Bar Association set up its own committee to carry out a review of the decrees. Later, the former president of the association, Prince Bola Ajibola, who is now minister of justice, said in an interview that the committee's proposals on the decrees have been produced.

SIERRA LEONE

Presidential Elections 'Postponed Indefinitely'

AB181148 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 18 (AFP) — Presidential elections due to be held in Sierra Leone on October 1 have been postponed indefinitely, diplomats returning here from the Sierra Leonean capital, Freetown, said today.

They said it is believed that the postponement, which has not yet been announced in Freetown, is because outgoing President Siaka Stevens himself wants to attend a number of functions abroad after or around October 1.

They include the Commonwealth Summit conference in Nassau, Bahamas, (?October) 16-22, the 40th anniversary meeting of the United Nations and a special lecture President Stevens is to [passage indistinct] has governed the West African state for nearly two decades.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Reports RSA 'Invaded' Country

MB181132 Luanda ANGOP in Spanish 0945 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, 18 Sep (ANGOP) — The South African regular forces, supported by aircraft, have invaded the territory of the People's Republic of Angola under the false pretext of hot pursuit against SWAPO guerrillas, ANGOP learned from an official Angolan source.

According to the racist authorities, the invasion -- which has been confirmed by Pretoria -- will last for only 1 week, in order to allow the neutralization of SWAPO forces which had planned to intensify the armed struggle inside Namibia in the forthcoming days.

This new South African military incursion into Angolan territory, which includes the well-known Buffalo Battalion supported by helicopters and Mirage aircraft, confirms the recent denuncication made by the Angolan Government, which had said that the concentration of South African forces along the Angolan-Namibian border was a sign of an imminent act of aggression against Angola.

Faced by an unprecedented internal crisis and a target of strong condemnation by the international community due to its policy of apartheid, the Pretoria regime is once again carrying out acts of aggression against Angola, intending to divert the attention of international public opinion away from the internal situation.

At the same time, this invasion once again confirms South Africa's inflexibility and bad faith in search of a lasting negotiated solution to the conflict in southern Africa,where Pretoria is carrying out a policy of state terrorism aimed not only at perpetuating the occupation of Namibia and keeping the white minority in power but also at politically and economically destabilizing the independent countries of the region.

What is more, this new aggression represents a clear challenge to the international community which does not cease to condemn the apartheid regime, as was shown during the recent summit of the Frontline states held in Maputo and the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned countries in Luanda.

This once again demonstrates, as on many occasions the Angolan Government has stressed, that the apartheid state has never been interested in peacefully solving the southern African problem. Accordingly, after having simulated its withdrawal from Angolan territory, the South Africans were surprised in Cabinda when they were trying to destroy the Malongo oil complex. [Words indistinct]in Angolan territory, infiltrated into a number of areas in southern Angola, apparently abandoned by the South African forces.

According to Western military experts, this new South African invasion of Angola is aimed at assisting the counterrevolutionaries who were confronted by the momentum of the Angolan defense and security forces offensive, which was carried out with the goal of their total annihilation.

Defense Ministry Response

MB180616 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Summary] The Defense Ministry announced yesterday that South Africa had once again invaded Angola in support of UNITA.

"According to the Defense Ministry communique, beginning at 1600 yesterday, 17 September, racist South Africa mounted an air attack in our country against FAPLA units which are fighting the puppet gangsters 19 km from Mavinga toward the so-called Jamba base."

"The Defense Ministry called the attention of national and international public opinion to this new violation of the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. ANGOP points out that Pretoria is continuing its invasion of our country [words indistinct]. For ANGOP, this latest South African invasion of Angola once again confirms South Africa's bad faith in the search for a lasting negotiated solution for the southern Africa issue [words indistinct]."

The South African invasion of Angola is already being strongly condemned.

Tribunal Sentences Three to Death for Spying

MB170819 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Luanda People's Revolutionary Tribunal yesterday handed down sentences for five people accused of spying against the People's Republic of Angola. The trial involves a Portuguese citizen, Amilcar Fernandes Freire, and four Angolan citizens whose activities included sabotage, in which they were encouraged by the South African regime in its tireless campaign against the People's Republic of Angola. Here is the tribunal's sentence read by its president, Adolfo Joao Pedro:

[Begin recording] Following a trial for the accused, Amilcar Fernades Freire, Agatao Dangala Camacho, Francisco Alberto Albarrao Barata, Francisco Martinho Pacheco, and Eduardo Mario Antonio, the tribunal found that they had committed crimes against state security punishable under Article 1 of Law 7/78 of 28 May. The tribunal also found that Francisco Martinho Pacheco falsified documents, a crime which is punishable under Article 216, Nos 2 and 3 of the Penal Code. The tribunal found extenuating circumstances in the cases of Francisco Martinho Pacheco and especially Eduardo Mario Antonio, due to their poor knowledge of their crimes and their consequences. Other extenuating circumstances were their good behavior, young age, immaturity, and general lack of understanding of the magnitude of the crimes, circumstances provided for in paragraphs 1, 6, 8, and 23 of Article 39 of the Penal Code.

Therefore the Luanda People's Revolutionary Tribunal, in the name of the Angolan people and in the name of the People's Republic of Angola, condemns the accused Eduardo Mario Antonio to 13 years in jail to start from the date of his arrest, according to Section No 1 of Article 94 of the Penal Code.

Francisco Martinho Pacheco is condemned to 17 years in jail. He received 2 years in jail for falsification of documents and 16 years for crimes against the security of state; the sentences are to run concurrently. The accused Francisco Alberto Albarrao Barata, Agatao Dangala Camacho, and Amilcar Fernandes Freire are sentenced to death by firing squad.

Luanda People's Revolutionary Tribunal on 16 September 1985. [End recording]

RSA Soldier, UNITA 'Bandits' Killed in Moxico

MB170713 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Yet another South African Army soldier was killed on Angolan territory, in addition to (?227) UNITA bandits during sweep operations carried out by the national defense and security forces in Moxico Province over the weekend. During the same period, the security forces captured 12 criminals and seized large quantities of war materiel from the puppet gang which is nothing but a murderous instrument in the hands of the racist Pretoria regime.

More than 800 UNITA bandits were killed in Moxico Province between August and 10 September. Among the bandits killed was Colonel (Pembe Tembe), one of the main leaders of the puppet gang.

Helicopter Carrying USSR Adviser Shot Down

MB170634 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 17 Sep (KUP) — An MI-25 helicopter which was supporting the 8th and 13th MPLA brigades was shot down when it tried to fly away with an injured Soviet adviser, who was injured in one of the combats carried out on 7th September 1985, at Mavinga front.

The helicopter exploded and all its occupants on aboard were carbonized. They are Manuel Alves Sacadura and Antonio de Jesus Abreo, both pilots, said a communique issued on 9th September 1985, signed by the UNITA chief of staff of the armed forces. The communique added that, on the 8th September 1985, FAPLA forces overran the town of Marimba at Malange Province and Kanjala on the following day. Kanjala town is at Benguela Province close to Lobito.

Dos Santos Receives Departing GDR Envoy

MB170718 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Angolan Head of State Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos received in audience Johannes Schulz, ambassador of the GDR to Angola, at Futungo de Belas in Luanda yesterday. Johannes Schulz said farewell to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the meeting which marked the end of his assignment.

LESOTHO

New Newspaper — The new English-language weekly newspaper which is owned, managed, and run by Basotho, *LESOTHO NEWS*, will be officially launched on 21 September this year. The first issue of *LESOTHO NEWS*, which came out on 7 September, was described by its management as a probe issue which was meant to gauge the reaction of the public. According to the management, the paper has received a positive reaction and suggestions made by the readers will be fully exploited. *LESOTHO NEWS*, which is independent, will come out on Saturdays and will be the second English weekly newspaper circulating in Lesotho after the *COMET*, which is a government newspaper. [Text] *[Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 85 MB]*

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Given Proof of Nkomati Violations

MB170527 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Last night President Samora Machel received South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Roelof Botha. The Mozambican head of state was accompanied by members of the Council of Ministers. An official spokesman told AIM that the South African minister was called to Maputo with a view to presenting him with evidence of serious and repeated violations of the Nkomati Accord.

No further details were given, but the current military offensive against the armed bandits permitted the Mozambique defense and security forces to seize vital documents proving the continued involvement of South Africa in the destabilization of Mozambican territory. When the main armed bandit base at Gorongosa was taken on 28 August, compromising documents were found. They deal with the external support being given to the armed bandits.

Ministry Says Renamo Killed Two USSR Captives

MB171116 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the death of two Soviet geologists held hostage by RENAMO — date not given]

[Text] Soviet geologists working peacefully to develop the Mozambican mining industry were kidnapped in Morrua, Zambezia Province, on 21 August 1983. Following military operations and diplomatic activities, most of the geologists were freed. However, (Yuriy Gravilov), born in 1947, and (Viktor Estamin), born in 1950, remained captives of the armed bandits. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique made all military and other efforts to secure the release of the hostages.

Following the operation against Gorongosa, armed bandit documents were captured, including the minutes of a meeting held in

Gorongosa on 26 May 1985 between the armed bandit ringleader and a high-ranking officer of the South African Armed Forces. During the meeting the ringleader informed him that the geologists were dead. Based on this document, it can be concluded that the two geologists were murdered by the bandits.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique conveyed this information to the ambassador of the USSR to Mozambique on 14 September 1985, and presented condolences from President Samora Machel, the Frelimo Party,and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Soviet people and government, the CPSU, and the bereaved families.

This criminal operation against the Morrua mines caused the death of six Soviet workers who stood by the Mozambicans and helped create wealth in our fatherland. Two were murdered during the raid. Two died in captivity due to starvation, diseases,and ill-treatment, and two were murdered.

Machel Leaves Maputo for Visit to U.S.

MB170845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] President Samora Machel will visit the Senate and the House of Representatives in addition to holding talks with President Ronald Reagan during his week-long tour of the United States which he begins today. The official program of the tour includes meetings with representatives of the IMF and the World Bank, businessmen, black American politicians, and officials of the anti-apartheid campaign in the United States. President Samora Machel will also tour Austin, Texas and Atlanta where, together with Mayor Andrew Young, he will pay homage to Martin Luther King, who campaigned for civil rights for the American people.

The Mozmabican leader left Maputo today and is expected to stop over in Sal Island, Cape Verde. The head of state and his wife, Graca Machel, are accompanied by a delegation, which includes Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, and Eneias Comiche, deputy minister of finance.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Official in London Comments on Raid

MB171644 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to the South African authorities, South African troops could remain in Angola for a week, following the latest invasion. According to General Viljoen, the chief of the SADF, who announced the incursion yesterday, the move was to preempt SWAPO plans to launch a new offensive in Namibia. The general claimed that SWAPO was aiming to bombard and attack military bases, towns, and villages. Julian Marshal asked SWAPO spokesman Peter Manning if that was SWAPO's plan:

[Begin recording] [Manning] SWAPO, of course, is conducting a war against that illegal occupying force in Namibia, and we will, of course, attack military and economic targets in the country. We do not, as was suggested by the South African military, attack innocent civilians. We will attack components of their military mission, including their intelligence network.

[Marshall] But was [words indistinct] in which SWAPO were about to launch a specific offensive?

[Manning] We have consistently committed ourselves to an escalation of the armed struggle. I think it's quite significant that in July this year, South Africa, after a similar invasion of Angola, claimed that they had done tremendous damage to SWAPO's military machine and yet again now they are saying that they have found it necessary to go into Angola. I think what this points to is that in invading Angola they are not going to get at the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, because we have our forces within the country, fighting within the country, and they would need to find our forces there and tackle them there.

[Marshall] So, if in fact SWAPO forces are inside Namibia, what could possibly be then the purpose of this South African strike into Angola?

[Manning] Well, that...[changes thought] It appears to be part of that policy of destabilization that South Africa has of trying to force neighboring states to bow to their military and economic might. They will fail to do this, I am sure, but I think it does indicate quite considerable desperation on their part, and it also is, I think, a clear indication of the absolute arrogance they have, that they would choose a time like this to invade Angola again.

[Marshall] And yet, in this particular instance, South Africa claims to have the evidence of two captured SWAPO guerrillas that some kind of specific SWAPO offensive was in the (?offing). So what's your...

[Manning interrupts] They are always excusing themselves in one way or the other, and I think that as soon as they're making such announcements you can expect these excuses to come. [End recording]

SWAPO's Nujoma Outlines Military Situation

MB171159 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] On 17 September [as heard] recently the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, who is also the commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, gave a press statement in which he outlined the military situation prevailing in Namibia at present. And to use his words, he said: It is [word indistinct] to note that during the last 7 months PLAN combatants have engaged the enemy in a long series of armed incursions. Some 11 South African military bases in the northern, northeastern, and northwestern part of Namibia have been attacked and destroyed by PLAN forces. The enemy has sustained a loss of 406 soldiers killed, more than 373 wounded, and 52 military bases completely destroyed. In addition, the president said, the demolition unit has carried out over 3,000 acts

of sabotage in many parts of the ocuntry. Rail and road communications have been repeatedly disrupted. Moreover, ground stations servicing the occupation army have been blown up. Telephone pylons and water pumps have also been destroyed. [Word indistinct] the acts of our forces in Namibia by the Pretoria regime, the chief in command of PLAN, Comrade Nujoma said, in determination to continue its illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia, the apartheid regime has intensified its measures of reppression over the last 8 months. Acts of cold-blooded killings by Pretoria's murder squad such as Koevoet, (Turkey), and (Engtango) are the order of the day. Mass imprisonments, detention without trial, disappearances of civilians are part of the form in which the colonial repression is finding its sordid expression.

Despite the cold-blooded killings, mass imprisonments, abductions, detention without trial, torture, rape, and destruction of people's property, the racist South African Army and police are subjecting the Namibian people to a very harrowing experience through the improvement of Pretoria Draconian laws such as the Security Distirict Proclamation under which was introduced last year to tighten up the regime's so-called influx control measures, the president said. It did not only serve to restrict the movement of the people but also to enable Pretoria to register and conscript every Namibian male between the age of 17 and 65 into the occupation army. Comrade Sam Nujoma further stated that the regime is forcing the tens of thousands of unemployed and economically depressed Namibians to join its occupation army in a desparate effort to overcome the active crisis of protest of many power [as heard] which the regime is now facing. With more than 10,000 of its regular forces now deployed in African townships across racist South Africa, the regime's defense perimeter is now being over-stretched and the campaign for conscription [as heard]. It also wants to Namibianize the war or to make Namibians kill other Namibians all to the purpose of perpetuating colonialism and white minority rule in South Africa. The intensification of repression in Namibia is intended to compel the population to submit to Pretoria puppet status in Windhoek which was proclaimed by Botha on 17 June this year, said President Nujoma. But the broad masses of the Namibian people have remained determined in their opposition to Pretoria's attempts to prolong its illegal and brutal occupation of this country through the imposition of its local stooges. The increased opposition and resistance to the maneuvers of the racist regime to prolong the occupation in Namibia have found concrete and clear expression through the rising tempo of the armed liberation struggle by PLAN, the armed forces of SWAPO, and mass political action.

Referring to the regime's financing of its barbaric role in Namibia alone, Comrade Nujoma said the Pretoria regime is spending some $2 billion a year. In this connection it is quite clear that SWAPO'S armed liberation is significantly contributing to and exacerbating Pretoria's present financial and economic crisis. The regime will not be able to overcome this practice until it has given up its colonial occupation of Namibia and put an end to apartheid oppression at home. There is no feasible escape route for it from the present crisis, the president said. In regard to negotiation, Comrade Sam Nujoma said there are no good prospects for any feasible resolution of the Namibian problem as long as constructive engagement is alive. But in the absence of a feasible settlement, the armed liberation struggle will remain in the main force of the Namibian struggle for the national liberation. The leader of SWAPO also expressed confidence that the oppressed Namibian people will continue to give all-round support to the heroic combatants of PLAN to intensify the struggle. That the masses of our people are firmly behind SWAPO is clear. He gave an example that on 6 April they came out in their thousands in the streets of Windhoek to commemorate the 25th anniversary of SWAPO. On 4 May they did so again, to mark the 7th year of the Kasinga massacre. Still more, they demonstrated against the proclamation of the facist regime on 17 June, and on 26 August they came out to celebrate the 19th anniversary of the launching of the armed liberation struggle by PLAN. They did all this in the face of severe [word indistinct]. They will continue to make all the necessary sacrifices to bring about their own liberation.

The president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, who is also the first commander in chief of PLAN, said this in Luanda.

SWATF Says SWAPO Kills One, Abducts Others

MB171135 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] In Windhoek, a spokesman for the SWATF said that SWAPO insurgents had killed a civilian and abducted several others in northern Namibia in the last 9 days. The spokesman said security forces followed the tracks of the insurgents toward the border with Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Confirms Talks Held in Maputo

MB171627 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the government is investigating allegations by the Mozambican Government that South Africa has violated the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Botha confirmed on inquiry that he had held talks in Maputo yesterday with President Samora Machel and his cabinet on alleged violations of the accord. The talks were at the invitation of the Mozambican Government.

Mr Botha said he had requested another meeting for further discussion on the matter.

Defense Ministry Comments on Angola Operation

MB180847 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, 18 Sep, SAPA — Nearly 500 South African and SWA/Namibian troops are conducting the follow-up operation in South-west Angola against a semi-conventional SWAPO battalion consisting of between 400 to 800 men.

Defence headquarters said in a statement in Pretoria today that its force was split up into 12 reaction teams of about 40 men each.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced on Monday that the Angolan border had been crossed in a follow-up operation to eliminate South-West Africa People's Organisation cadres and arms caches in response to a recent upsurge in the organisation's activities in SWA/NAMIBIA.

No indication was given in the Defence Headquarters statement today of the progress of the operation or what losses the SADF or SWAPO had suffered.

The chief of staff of the army, Lieutenant-general Ian Gleason, said shortly after the operation was announced that it should be finished by the end of the week.

Defence headquarters said aircraft of the SA Air Force yesterday carried out intensive reconnaissance and search flights to assist the ground troops.

"The present operation follows at least three attempts by SWAPO this year to infiltrate South-West Africa in large numbers."

The first attempt was over the period 10 to 15 January when about 200 members of SWAPO's so-called special unit infiltrated the area.

Although the majority of this group had been destroyed, a small number had managed to escape over the border into Angola.

Two similar unsuccessful attempts had been made since the withdrawal of security foces from Angola on May 18 this year.

"In actions resulting from these attempts a total of 72 terrorists were shot dead and large quantities of weapons and ammunition destroyed."

Despite these setbacks, SWAPO had started acting more aggressively, not only infiltrating the former "area in dispute" but also increasingly attacking soft targets in SWA/NAMIBIA.

Greater cooperation between the Angolan Forces (FAPLA) and SWAPO had also been noted.

Gen Viljoen said on Monday the Angolan forces had been informed of the current operation and asked not to interfere. A similar arrangement was made during the SADF's last major operation against SWAPO at the end of June, when 57 insurgents were killed and five captured.

Defence headquarters said SWAPO had at no stage demonstrated its willingness to honour the Lusaka agreement between Angola and South Africa, violating the terms 145 times during the existence of the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC].

The JMC was set up in terms of the agreement to coordinate the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, on the condition that SWAPO was not allowed to occupy the vacated areas.

"It rapidly became obvious that the Angolan forces did not only provide SWAPO with logistic help, but also informed them of security force actions."

On the current operation, Defence Headquarters said SWAPO's 8th Battalion, which was semi-conventional, was used as a source of terrorist manpower against SWA/Namibia, and its members had orders to concentrate especially on intimidation and urban terrorism.

"Using stand-off bombardments they were supposed to attack military bases and so-called soft targets.

"Evidence of this is the discovery of 124kg of explosives in the black residential area of Katatura (Windhoek) and a further 106kg in the operation area that was destined for use in the south of South-West Africa."

In addition, there had been an obvious decrease in the number of contacts with the security forces (from 49 percent from April 6 to June 9 this year to 24 percent from August 5 to September 9 this year), an increase in landmine incidents (20 percent to 34 percent) and a further increase in sabotage (12 percent to 20 percent) over the same period.

"A total of 35 people were murdered this year by SWAPO and 115 abducted," Defence Headquarters said.

"Against this background and in the light of confessions obtained from two terrorists that at least 30 of their comrades (members of the so-called Charlie Detachment) were still in South-West Africa, the tracks of this group were found and followed to the border of Angola.

"Permission was then granted for the follow-up operation."

According to the latest information, this group of 30 had joined with another 15 terrorists from the same detachment and then split up into smaller groups and fled.

"A SWAPO battalion like the 8th Battalion consists of 400 to 800 members.

"In this operation, the security forces intend to find these members and destroy them. At the same time, information about arms caches will be followed up and, when found, these will be destroyed."

The operations purpose was also to destroy food and supplies storage areas and hiding places.

"As soon as these goals have been achieved the units will return to their bases in the operational area."

More information was not yet available because of the nature and limited extent of the operation, and statements on the

progress of the operation would be issued as more information became available, Defence Headquarters said.

Viljoen Defends SDAF 'Hot Pursuit' Operation
MB170545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The United States says it opposes South African military raids into Angola in pursuit of SWAPO insurgents. A State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, told newsmen in Washington that reports of the latest such raids were being checked. He said that if the reports were true, the United States would be deeply concerned about such cross-border raids.

The chief of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen, says in the light of irrefutable evidence of SWAPO's plans against the inhabitants of South-West Africa and the organization's contempt of repeated warnings to cease its violence, the defense force had no alternative but to undertake a hot pursuit operation across the Angolan border.

Gen Viljoen said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the operation followed intensive intelligence gathering actions over a number of months in areas in Angola where SWAPO was present. Intensive reconnaissance had shown that SWAPO, using its 8th Batallion and other special forces, had planned attacks on military bases and civilian targets in Ovambo. SWAPO had also planned to attack larger towns and residential areas in South-West Africa. Gen Viljoen said these planned SWAPO actions had been preceded in recent weeks by a sharp increase on abductions, intimidation, and sabotage. Gen Viljoen said the information gathered had been confirmed recently when two disguised terrorists had been arrested at a shop. They were members of SWAPO's 8th Batallion and had intended to set the shop alight after buying supplies. The Angolan Defense Force had been informed of the hot pursuit operations through established channels and had been asked not to intervene.

The chief of staff of the SADF, Lieutenant General Ian Gleeson, said after Gen Viljoen's statement in an interview with the SABC that he hoped that the hot pursuit operation in Angola would be completed within a week.

Commentary Defends Operation in Angola
MB180723 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The SADF in Angola"]

[Text] The operation the defense force has had to launch against a new SWAPO offensive from Angola illustrates once again a truism which, as the initial American response shows, too many of South Africa's critics persistently ignore. That is that the efforts to undermine or destroy democratic processes have to be dealt with in a manner that will be certain to render them ineffective. There is no alternative except surrender to the revolutionaries. Whether the destroyers are bush terrorists or urban radicals engaged in action to make the country ungovernable, they have to be answered on their own terms. For the state to shrink from that task is in effect to abandon its commitment to peaceful reform toward a just and democratic society.

The first reaction from the American Government was that it opposed such raids against SWAPO insurgents in Angola and would be deeply concerned if reports of the operation were true. It is unfortunate that that government, evidently bowing to political pressure as it did over sanctions, seems no longer prepared to maintain a fair and even-handed stance on this subject. Until now, it has consistently opposed all cross-border hostilities in southern Africa and on occasion also acknowledged that the South African strikes had been a response to hostile action.

That is obviously the case again in respect of the present operation. There had been a sharp increase in recent weeks in SWAPO abductions, intimidation, and sabotage, and intelligence had confirmed that a new offensive, which would include attacks on larger towns and residential areas, was in the offing. Action on a scale that would be effective in neutralizing that threat had to be taken. SWAPO's declared political objective is to seize power in South-West Africa by force and transform the territory into a Marxist-socialist state.

Those who would have South Africa refrain from taking effective action against the organization are deluding either themselves or the public. They should have the courage and honesty to admit that acceding to their demands would result in the destruction of South-West Africa's prospects of developing as a democratic independent state.

The same applies to those who continually call for an end to the policing of unrest areas in South Africa. The systematic efforts of radicals to destroy administrative institutions and intimidate moderates in the black areas can only succeed in an environment in which law enforcement has broken down. That requires not only the generation of mass unrest, but an unwillingness by the state to brave criticism of effective police action. In effect, the state must be intimidated into allowing the radicals to take over in those areas.

Such success as this campaign enjoys is due entirely to the false argument it employs about the relation between law enforcement and reform. Strong police action is depicted as being the state's preferred alternative to real reform. In fact, far from being alternatives, they are indivisible. Stability is a precondition for reform and negotiation among democratically minded leaders. The democratic process will not win out whether in achieving free statehood for South-West Africa or South Africa's reform goals unless the foundation of a stable order holds firm.

Medic Killed in UNITA-Angola Skirmish
MB171558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — A South African Defence Force medical orderly was killed in Angola at the weekend during a skirmish between UNITA soldiers and the Angolan forces, the

chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, announced in Pretoria tonight.

A spokesman at Defence Headquarters emphasised the incident had no connection with the current SADF operation against SWAPO insurgents in southern Angola, which started yesterday.

Gen Viljoen said he regretted to announce the death of Lance Corporal Bruce Andrews Fidler, 22, of Florida in the Transvaal.

"It is believed that his body has been taken to Luanda.

"Lance Corporal Fidler was part of a medical team which, at the request of UNITA, was rendering medical support to seriously wounded UNITA soldiers."

Gen Viljoen gave no further details of when or where in Angola Cpl Fidler died, but said the rest of the medical orderly's team had already returned to South Africa.

He explained that requests for humanitarian aid such as that made by UNITA were considered 'on merit."

Cpl Fidler is survived by his parents, Mr And Mrs F.W. Fidler, of Rebecca Street, Florida.

Asked if the skirmish in which Cpl Fidler died had any relation to the cross-border SADF operation launched yesterday against SWAPO in southern Angola, the Defence Force headquarters spokesman emphasised there was "no connection."

Gen Viljoen announced yesterday that SADF and SWA/Namibian forces had crossed the border into Angola in a follow-up operation against SWAPO insurgents following increased SWAPO activity against the residents of SWA/Namibia and "irrefutable proof" of further actions of sabotage, murder and bombardments of towns planned.

Defence Force spokesmen declined today to comment on the progress of the operation, confirming only that it was continuing.

The army's chief of staff, Lt Gen Ian Fleason, said last night the operation should be over within a week.

Police Official Issues Warning After SAP Shakeup

MB161845 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1841 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 16, SAPA — The newly-appointed acting divisional commissioner for the western Cape, Brigadier C.A. "Blackie" Swart, today issued the strongest local police warning yet to "agitators, arsonists and stone-throwers."

Brig Swart, who until last Friday was divisional commissioner for the eastern Cape, promised police would react with "all the force at our disposal" to quell unruly elements.

His sudden appointment follows Friday's visit to the peninsula by the police commissioner, General John Coetzee, and the subsequent announcement by the former local police commissioner, Brigadier Gert Odendaal, that he was on "sick leave awaiting the outcome of a medical examination."

Brig Odendaal, who held the post for 18 months, also announced that he was expecting to be transferred to police headquarters in Pretoria.

In an interview yesterday, Brig Swart said he had become aware of a "campaign to intimidate" the police with allegations of police brutality and harassment.

"These people want to make us weak at the knees so that we won't take action. I want to give them this message — they are wasting their time. These attempts won't have any affect. We will continue with our duty to uphold the law in spite of their efforts."

Brig Swart appealed to the public to remain calm and to cooperate with the security forces.

"The South African police have never let the law-abiding citizen down."

Brig Swart refused to speculate on whether his experience in handling unrest in the eastern Cape had any bearing on his transfer.

"I'm glad to say that the situation there has been stabilised. we are busy now with normalisation. My past experience will stand me in good stead but I won't say that my transfer here is because of this," he said.

Teachers, Students Try to Reopen Schools

Police Prevent Opening

MB170839 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0822 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Sep 17, SAPA -- Hundreds of teachers,parents and pupils converged today on schools in the peninsula closed by the government.

Parents and staff were planning to return pupils to schoolsin an unofficial back-to-the-classroom movement in defiance ofa ruling by Mr Carter Ebrahim, minister of education andculture in the House of Representatives.

More than 450 western Cape primary, senior secondary schools and teacher-training colleges were closed on September 6 after weeks of boycotts and demonstrations.

At Livingstone Senior Secondary School in Lansdowne Roadabout 400 staff and parents gathered at the gates. They wereprevented from entering the grounds by six policemen who locked thegates before 7.30am.

The principal, Mr Robert Samuel Evans, said he defieda "junior" policeman at the school at 7am and opened the school-

grounds. The policeman made a telephone call and more police arrived.

"We were close to our full complement of 1000 pupils and nearlyall their parents were there," Mr Evans said.

Parents and staff said they planned to meet later today ata private venue to discuss the situation.

At Bellville South Senior Secondary, Scottsdene Senior Secondary and Kasselsvlei Senior Secondary Schools, hundredsof parents and children who congregated were told to leave bypolice who warned they had gathered illegally and if they stayedthey would be arrested. Most left.

At the Good Hope Elementary School in Bellville Southabout 100 parents and children who gathered on the pavementin front of the locked gates were told by a policeman in a patrolvan that they should leave at once. Parents left quietly. Therewere no incidents.

Principals of the closed schools were asked yesterday by the1000-strong Concerned Teachers Co-ordinating Committee [CTCC]to request police permission "to gain admission to their own schools."

The CTCC said it condemned the "senseless closure of colleges and schools by the government" as an "extreme and unwarranted punitive measure against the entire community" and demanded:

-- All students, teachers and other detainees be released immediately and unconditionally.

-- Security forces to "get out" of schools and townships.

-- The state of emergency be lifted.

-- All schools and colleges in the Cape and elsewhere bereopened immediately and unconditionally.

-- Parents, teachers and students to control all schools and curricula by forming strong parent, teacher and student associations and democratic student representative councils.

-- One free compulsory education be instituted for all.

Police Fire on Crowd

MB171015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 17, SAPA — Police fired rubber bullets and teargas today at a crowd of almost 4,000 pupils, parents and teachers when a group of police were besieged in the grounds of Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary School in Athlone.

A bus barricading a road nearby was set alight but the fire was put out by police outside the school grounds.

Thousands of pupils, parents and teachers converged on many other coloured schools in the peninsula to try to unofficially reopen them. They were closed on September 6 by Mr Carter Ebrahim, minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, apparently to prevent pupil demonstrations and take the heat out of street violence.

Parents and staff planned to return pupils to school today in an unofficial back-to-the-classroom movement in defiance of the shutdown. More than 450 western Cape primary, senior secondary schools and teacher-training colleges were closed after weeks of boycotts and demonstrations.

By late morning the Athlone confrontation had been the only serious incident, and the crowd appeared to be thinning as police using loudhailers repeatedly urged them to disperse.

During the incident a contingent of police was trapped inside the school after going into it and arresting more than 60 parents, teachers, pupils and journalists.

Pupils earlier hijacked buses, delivery vehicles and municipal refuse trucks and blocked off the area around the school for six street blocks.

Police inside fired teargas out of the grounds as a crowd gathered outside.

No police could get through the crowds, and police at the school could not get out.

Police in Casspirs later blocked off roads around the school and shot teargas and rubber bullets at a nearby parking lot where pupils, teachers and journalists were gathered.

Three army buffels with soldiers arrived in the area about 10 minutes after the shooting and apparently made preparations to block off the road.

The principal, Mr C. Desai, was released from a police van, in which he was being held with at least 35 pupils, to talk to leaders in the crowd.

At 9:30am, a crowd gathered at Elsies River High School, then dispersed. About 500 pupils who intended to march to a nearby Catholic church were told this would be illegal and went instead in small groups to Marion High School where they held a meeting.

Near Belgravia High School in Veld Road, Athlone, police fired teargas into a crowd of parents and pupils who demanded that the school be opened.

In Mitchell's plain, police patrolled almost every primary and senior secondary school.

At Woodlands Senior Secondary School a pupil was held by police in the grounds briefly but released after a group of pupils and teachers agreed to leave.

Outside Spine Road Senior Secondary School, small groups of people — mainly teachers — gathered as police patrolled nearby.

Police were seen entering the grounds of at least two schools in the area to search classrooms.

The United Democratic Front [UDF] said that the action taken today would not "deter people in their determination to reopen the schools."

Mr Naseegh Jaffer, interim spokesman for the UDF, said the front was angered by the "heavy-handed actions" of Mr Ibrahim and of the police at some schools.

173 Arrested

MB180518 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2234 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 17, SAPA — Police fired tear gas and rubber bullets and arrested 173 people this morning in an attempt to disperse an angry crowd of about 4,000 people demanding the opening of the Alexander Sinton High School in Belgravia, Athlone.

Belgravia was the main focus of public anger against the closure of 465 schools in the western Cape by the education authorities on September 6.

A large contingent of police cordoned off the school after parents, teachers and pupils entered the premises at about 8.30am today. Police guarded the gates and prevented members of the public from entering the school premises.

After the police had arrested several pupils, parents and teachers, members of the public responded by placing some 30 policemen under siege and prevented them from leaving the school be parking dozens of vehicles, two buses and two trucks across the road. The surrounding roads were blocked in a similar manner.

A police truck was forced to reverse into the school grounds after it had been surrounded by an angry, chanting crowd who hit against the sides jeering at the police.

The crowd, chanting "Allah-akbar" (God is great), demanded that police release those arrested on the school premises.

After the police had been on the school premises for about an hour, they fired tear gas and rubber bullets in an effort to break out of the school grounds.

A BBC television cameraman, Francois Marrais, had his camera damaged when police fired a teargas canister which hit his camera.

The *CAPE TIMES* chief photographer, Dan Bosman, was overcome by teargas and was taken to a nearby house where he was revived. Police also shot a teargas canister at a *CAPE TIMES* reporter, Ronnie Morris, when he attempted to get water for Bosman.

The police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, today confirmed the arrests and said 53 boys, 54 girls and 66 parents had been arrested on a charge of tresspassing.

Admission of guilt fines had been set at R30 and a number of people had already paid the fines by this afternoon.

No deaths or injuries had been reported, the directorate said.

A spokesman said he could not comment on the "individual" incident involving the *CAPE TIMES* news team.

"Police did fire teargas to disperse crowds who were stoning them and obstructing their departure from the school grounds," he said.

A Rylands resident, Mr M.S. Sonday, said he had taken his three children to school and between 80 and 100 pupils entered the grounds after the gates had been opened.

Police had moved in 10 minutes later, closed the gates and arrested all those in the school grounds, he said.

People who had been placed in the police vehicles sang "freedom" songs and were joined by the crowd.

Three Army Buffels were parked on a nearby field and a police video unit was also on the scene. Soldiers with R1 rifles at the ready patrolled the area.

After the crowd had been dispersed police cleared abandoned cars from the road but had to wait for city tramways officials to get the buses started.

About 20m from the police positions, youths tried to deflate the tyres of one of the buses and also set fire to the car. The fire was extinguished by a policeman.

An Albatross reconaissance aircraft and an Allouette helicopter circled the area as a crowd in the nearby Belgravia Road set fire to a city council truck which was destroyed.

In Klipfontein Road, Rylands Estate, a South African Navy fire engine extinguished burning tyres after police had removed them from both sides of the road. Policemen with sjamboks patrolled the area on foot and ordered people off the streets.

Later today parents and relatives gathered at the Manenberg police station where the arrested pupils, teachers and parents had been taken.

They were prevented from entering the premises and waited outside the barbed wire enclosure.

People crowded round as a lawyer, Mr S. Desai, left through the gate. He said he was trying to secure the release of the headmaster, Mr K. Desai, and other staff members.

At the Livingstone High School in Lansdowne Road, Claremont, pupils were forcibly removed from their classrooms. There were no reported injuries.

At 3.30pm a large barricade was lit outside Hewat Training College. A police van arrived on the scene but withdrew hastily when a second barricade was lit behind it, cutting off the police escape route.

A fire engine arrived half-an-hour later escorted by an Army Buffel full of soldiers. A railways police Casspir also arrived minutes later. After extinguishing the barricade the soldiers escorted the fire engine out of the area.

About a hundred parents and children entered the grounds of the Erica Primary School in Belhar this morning in protest against the continued closure of schools.

The school was one of the first to publicly declare its support of the intention to defy the government's closure of the schools.

Many parents — including Prof Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape, and several other prominent staff members — gathered outside the locked gates early this morning

One parent, Mr Bertie de Goede, said: "They asked us parents for a response on reopening the schools. We want the schools reopened — but now they are doing nothing about it."

Mr Dennis Hendricks, chairman of the school committee, said parents were making a "symbolic gesture."

"There is a very strong feeling that the schools should be reopened," he said.

After struggling to open the gate, parents eventually entered the school grounds and gathered in the quadrangle. After being briefly addressed by Mr Hendricks, they dispersed peacefully at the request of a police officer.

The officer, a Capt Langevelo, accosted a *CAPE TIMES* reporter, Rihan de Villiers, who witnessed the scene, and ordered him to be taken under police guard to the Elsies River police station.

Capt Langeveld later searched the reporter, confiscated his note book and read the contents. After telephoning a police laision officer for the western Cape, Capt Langeveld returned the notebook and told the reporter he was free to leave but declined to furnish reasons for his actions and referred inquiries to a liaison officer.

The spokesman declined to comment.

Later, scores of parents and other concerned relatives gathered outside the Manenberg police station where detained pupils, teachers and parents from Alexander Sinton High School had been taken.

Other parents protested strongly against police action.

The atmosphere was tense in other nearby townships. There were burning barricades in Bonteheuwel and Valhalla Park and residents grouped on the streets.

Soldiers patrolled the areas in armoured vehicles but no police action was witnessed.

Shortly before 11am in nearby Klipfontein Road, Gatesville, youths commandeered two city tramways buses, parking one across a burning tyre barricade in an attempt to ignite the petrol tank.

A city tramways van sped to the scene and staff doused the flames. Seconds later a police squad car pulled up and a constable emerged to take aim and fire at a youth fleeing between two shops.

The youth, identified later as Mark Chondo, 17, a Rylands high school pupil, was seriously wounded in the back, but kept running almost half a kilometre to his school where he received emergency treatment from St Johns Ambulance staff.

The St Johns Ambulance staff said that Chondo had sustained "about 50 birdshot" wounds and had been "lame and in much pain."

Chondo had been wounded in the head and back and had suffered a suspected lung puncture. He had received further treatment from a doctor before being taken to Groote Schuur Hospital, the St Johns Ambulance staff said.

A Groote Schuur spokesman said tonight Chondo had birdshot wounds in the back and had suffered internal chest injuries. He was, however, in a stable condition.

A Pretoria police spokesman said the incident was not on their latest situation report by 8.20pm.

At Rylands High School teachers and pupils successfully "re-opened" their school without confronting police. One teacher monitoring the entry of people at the school gate said he believed the lack of trouble was due to the high percentage of parents who had accompanied their children and remained at the school.

In Mitchells Plain at about 9.15am, police dispersed a small crowd of pupils attempting to gain access to the Spine Road Senior Secondary School. The crowd dispersed without incident.

In Bonteheuwel at about noon, youths set fire to tyres in Bluegum Road but no serious incidents were noted.

Mr Naseegh Jaffer, UDF [United Democratic Front] interim organiser, said today's "massive turnout of parents at the schools illustrates our people's determination to take control over their lives.

"It indicates clearly that the nationalist government and its tricameral partners like Carter Ebrahim has no credibility amongst our people."

"We warn Botha and his government to come to terms with the people's demands for a non-racial education system in our struggle for a non-racial and democratic South Africa," Mr Jaffer said.

Youths Reportedly Shot Near Cape Town

MB170500 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2217 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 16, SAPA — Residents in Atlantis near Cape Town reported sporadic violence in which two youths were allegedly shot flared in the area tonight.

Incidents of stoning and the setting up of barricades of burning tyres were reported, but they could not be confirmed by police tonight.

A resident, who did not wish to be named, said a 13-year-old youth had been shot in the head at about 10pm, while another was shot in the arm. The shooting took place near the Wesfleur Hospital.

A hospital spokesman confirmed that a youth, "about 13 years old," had been admitted to the hospital.

"He had two wounds in his head but we cannot say if they are gunshot wounds," she said.

Residents and businessmen said scores of youths had set up burning tyre barricades close to the town centre and stoned a hotel off-sales store.

A police spokesman in Pretoria could not confirm the reports tonight. He said police gave out two situation reports a day, and said the reports could only be confirmed tomorrow.

Police Confirm Shooting

MB170612 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0556 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] — Following is the SAP Public Relations 8.00am situation report:

"In Soweto, police arrested a black male during a stone throwing incident involving private vehicles.

"In Atlantis in the western Cape, police arrested a coloured male after a stone thwoing incident during which a mob stoned offices of the development board. In the same area, a coloured youth was wounded and admitted to hospital under guard after a private motorist fired at a mob who were stoning his vehicle."

Police Report Injuries, Arrests in Violence

MB171738 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1734 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm unrest report, received by SAPA at 7:30pm:

"The following incidents of unrest have been reported since this morning:

"At Grassy Park Coloured residential area, near Cape Town, a large group of coloureds took part in an illegal gathering. They were dispersed by the police, who arrested 3 men and a woman.

"At Mitchells Plein coloured residential area, police arrested a coloured youth when he and approximately 20 others broke milk bottles on a delivery vehicle.

"At Zwide black residential area near Port Elizabeth, a small group of arsonists caused extensive damage to a delivery vehicle.

"At Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, an SAP member on guard duty at a school in the black residential area was stoned by a large mob. He dispersed his attackers with shotgun and pistol fire, wounding two black males, who were arrested.

"At Bishop Lavis, in the western Cape, police baton-charged mobs of coloureds who were stoning their vehicles.

"At Bonteheuwel, a black residential area in the western Cape, the driver of a bus lost control of the vehicle when it was stoned. The bus collided with a pole and was extensively damaged. A passenger suffered minor injuries.

"In a similar incident in the same area, a coloured man was arrested. He faces charges of public violence.

"At Athlone, a coloured residential area in the western Cape, a municipal vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"Similar incidents occurred in Galeshewe, near Kimberley and Langa, near Uitenhage, where delivery vehicles were gutted.

"In Soweto (WWR [Witwatersrand]), SADF member arrested 4 black youths when they stoned a private vehicle.

"In another incident in Soweto, a private vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged. Four black men in the car were seriously injured when the stonethrowers attacked them with knives.

"At Alexandra, near Johannesburg, a black passenger in a bus was slightly injured when the bus was stoned by a small group of hooligans."

Police Say One Killed in Unrest Incidents

MB180638 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0628 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 18, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the Public Relations Division of the SA police for the period 7pm last night to 8am today.

"Incidents of arson, petrol bombing and stoning occurred overnight in areas of the Western Province, West Rand, Eastern Province, Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] and in the northern Transvaal.

"In Bonteheuwel in the Western Province, police arrested 3 coloured males after a mob stoned police vehicles.

"In a similar incident in Athlone, a coloured male was slightly injured by a mob of stone-throwers. In the same area, a coloured male was arrested for allegedly setting up road barricades.

"In the coloured residential area of Atlantis, mobs, who were setting up road barricades and burning motor vehicle tyres, were dispersed by police using tearsmoke. In the same area, police arrested a coloured male after a mob stoned a passenger bus.

"In Bishop Lavis in the Western Province, police arrested 10 coloured males and 5 coloured females who had allegedly stoned and robbed a delivery vehicle.

"In Riverview in the Western Province, police dispersed stone-throwers with tearsmoke, rubber bullets, shotguns and pistols. No injuries were reported. In the same area, police arrested a coloured female who allegedly attempted to erect road barricades.

"In Fingo near Port Elizabeth, a member of the SA police was slightly injured while dispersing a mob of stone-throwers.

"In Soweto (WWR), a member of the SA police was slightly injured when his vehicle was set alight by a mob. In the same area, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Mamelodi near Pretoria, mobs of blacks petrol bombed 2 private homes. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

"In the black residential area of Bethal, police arrested 3 black males after a petrol bomb attack on police vehicles. One black male was slightly injured during the attack.

"In the same area, a black male was fatally wounded and a second male arrested when police dispersed a mob that was petrol bombing police vehicles."

Police Charge Detainees' Families in Cape Town

MB181119 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1112 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, sep 18, SAPA — Police charged a group of detainees' families with quirts outside Caledon Square, Cape Twon, today while they were waiting for a delegation to deliver a letter to the commissioner of police.

The crowd of about 50, who had linked arms and were walking in groups of three to the police station, were refused entry by policemen who lined the doorway into the charge office.

The relatives of several prominent Cape Town detainees had decided to approach the commissioner about the safety of their detained relatives after a University of Cape Town [UCT] report said 85 percent of detainees were tortured.

In a letter to the commissioner, 49 relatives said: "We demand the release of our loved ones. In the light of figures published by UCT, we know we cannot safely leave our family in your hands, we will only be convinced of their safety if we see them now."

The relatives elected a delegation of five to pass on the message to the commissioner. However, on arriving at Caledon Square they were told by a police officer that only three people would be permitted entry into the police station.

After some argument the relatives agreed to reduce their delegation from five to three, who were then allowed to enter the charge office. The three were Mrs Farieda Omar, wife of detained Cape Town advocate Mr Dullah Omar, Mrs Veronica Simmers, wife of detained UDF [United Democratic Front] leader Mr Willie Simmers, and Mrs Shireen Badat.

A request was made for the rest of the group to be allowed to wait in the charge office, but the commanding officer ordered them to disperse within two minutes.

They started to walk away then, after two minutes, they were charged by police with sjamboks and several were arrested.

Some passing pedestrians who got caught up in the fracas were visibly upset. One woman was knocked to the ground as she crossed Buitenkant Street while fleeing from a quirt-wielding policeman.

A driver for the publication *NEWSWEEK*, Mr Ivan van der Merwe, was among those arrested, in spite of protests from several journalists who said they knew him.

Policemen, Others Hurt in Pretoria Violence

MB181205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — A number of policemen and scores of youths were injured when violence erupted after the funeral service of four-year-old Mitah Concilia Ngobeni in Atteridgeville, Pretoria today.

One policeman was hacked with a panga or axe in the head when he tried to pursue mourners who had fled into a house near the bereaved's home.

His colleague, who tried to rescue him, was badly injured when the mob descended on him with stones.

However, the policeman managed to drag his colleague out of the yard.

He was later whisked to hospital in an ambulance.

Trouble first flared after the funeral service outside the dead girl's home. Police fired teargas canisters and youths threw stones.

Police in vehicles tried in vain to disperse the enraged youths.

Earlier, the service had passed quietly after a senior police officer visited the home and requested the family to assure him that

there would be no trouble and he would respond by withdrawing his men.

The proceedings went on without incident until after the burial when the mourners were in a queue for lunch.

The service had been addressed by amongst other speakers, the secretary of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference, the Reverend Simangaliso Mkhatshwa.

One Reported Killed in Cape Town Violence

MB181227 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1224 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 18, SAPA — Police fired birdshot to disperse groups in Valhalla Park after incidents of stone-throwing today, and a person was thought to have been killed.

A police spokesman said shots had been fired in Simonds Street just before noon. A fatality could not be confirmed.

Later several Valhalla Park residents complained of police action against residents inside their homes.

Four callers independently telephoned the *ARGUS*, claiming police had kicked down doors, stormed into their homes and beaten occupants, or ordered them to shut their doors.

One woman said children walking home from a neighbourhood shop had been beaten by police.

None of the callers identified themselves.

Former UDF Publicity Secretary Detained

MB170504 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2027 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 16, SAPA — A former United Democratic Front publicity secretary, Mr Jonathan de Vries, was detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act today, his father said.

Mr Noel de Vries said tonight uniformed police had visited their home between 5.30pm and 6pm and had told his son he was being detained.

Police told Mr Jonathan de Vries that he was also being charged with public violence, at which everybody in the house laughed, his father said.

Mr de Vries currently holds no post in the UDF.

Police could not confirm tonight that Mr de Vries had been arrested.

A spokesman at headquarters in Pretoria said police would reply tomorrow to a newspaper telex requesting confirmation.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB170931 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to carry reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 16 September says in an editorial it is important that the positive signs of our times are pointed out regularly. "It is politically healthy and necessary to continue monitoring progress. South Africa needs loyal participants more than it needs grandstand critics. Those of us here who do not realize that far-reaching changes are busy taking place are living in a dream world. An old order is passing, and it stems from an intellectual (and emotional) reevaluation by the Afrikaner." This is both an exciting and uncertain period to be living in, the paper adds, but it is as though one can see past the flames and smoke columns to a new South Africa taking shape — and the destroyers and doubters should be quite clear about the will and determination to bring about this new, more just republic.

In another editorial, the paper sees it as the height of irony that at a time when South Africa is phasing out influx control, the American Senate should be considering intensifying control over immigration. When the world economies were doing well, the paper says, America and Western Europe accepted thousands of laborers, but now in times of recession the West is doing all in its power to block these immigrants. "One would hope that this will make some Americans feel a bit less haughty towards South Africa, although we should keep in mind that any malicious joy we may feel will not contribute to the solution of our own problems."

President Botha's citizenship announcement at the National party congress in the Free State, says Pretoria *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 September, was something which could no longer be postponed. "It cannot be denied that this was an ideological watershed. His announcement, which clearly does not fit the ideology of 1960, finally breaks away from the Verwoerdian Bantustan plan. The fact is, the paper adds, that the real politics of the moment demand a different set of solutions, and now that the government has bound itself to a democracy in which all inhabitants of the country can have a share, the issue of citizenship simply had to be addressed. The withdrawal of their citizenship had left many blacks in a no-man's-land from which there was no way out. The new arrangement removes a cause of the tensions which had built up in recent times, and it prepares the way for these people to put aside their suspicions and move closer for a dialogue over the future.

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 15 September reports on the Conservative Party (CP) Provincial congress in the Cape, at which the party outlined its policy for when it "wins at least 84 seats in the next general election." CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said at the congress that the party would use its majority to block the new constitution. There would be an Indian and a colored homeland, His party would also study the situation of large black residential areas such as Soweto and the Vaal Triangle. If they could not be moved, the areas would be cut out and treated as cantons linked to the black homelands. One of the delegates to the congress, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said only apartheid had succeeded in South Africa. There was no unrest

in the black states, he said, only in white South Africa, where 13 black nations had been thrown together in squatter camps.

In its editorial, the same issue of the paper says for the first time in weeks South Africa scored more plus points than defeats. This is due entirely to positive guidelines by government leaders as well as moves to examine problem areas in South African society. "The only setback of the week was the decision by President Ronald Reagan to institute a limited form of sanctions. True, he did so only to avert sterner measures by Congress which would have been more difficult to undo, but the fact remains that his decision has prompted some EEC nations and Japan to consider similar steps." The paper points to the irony of the sanctions measures coming at a time when President Botha announced far-reaching changes for the citizenship of blacks. The acceptance by the National Party's Free State congress of the guidelines showed that the country is ripe for change. It ends: "Given the likelihood that further announcements on reform and renewal can be expected in the coming weeks, we want to express the hope that black leaders will now find it easier to negotiate with the government."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 September carries a report by Gary van Staden, which says that "In recent months the often artificial dividing lines between business and politics in South Africa have become almost non-existent" and that the government, under President Botha, has been willing to see big business as a partner in finding solutions to the country's problems. This is a noticeable change from the attitude expressed by then Prime Minister Vorster in 1977 when he warned big business to "stop meddling in politics," Van Staden says. Organizations such as the Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) are finding themselves firmly in the front line of forcing political change, he adds. "There is little doubt that the primary motivation for last week's talks between business leaders and the ANC was economic and that business believed it was possible to reconcile basic ideological differences and find middle ground," Van Staden says. The ANC was selected for negotiations from among the major liberation forces opposing South Africa because it is not a hardline socialist organization. Van Staden quotes RaymondParsons, chief executive of ASSOCOM, as saying that economic performance and political stability are interdependent. "This does not mean involvement in party politics. But it does mean that the economic implications of political factors have to be addressed by business," Parsons says. Many of the present problems arise more from capitalism versus socialism than black versus white, Van Staden says. Parsons agrees that there is "widespread suspicion" among the black population and therefore opposition to the prevailing economic system. Parsons adds, "It is vitally important to clarify the political climate on this level — to remove the grave misunderstanding among many blacks about what the opposing ideologies of the market economy versus socialism embody — and to make it clear that neither supports statutorily enforced separate development." Parsons expressed the view that business opinion is indispensable to modern government because it can make a "major contribution" to making the country governable.

In a second report in the same edition, Van Staden says "Big business in South Africa is ready to throw its considerable weight behind moves to gain the unconditional release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and to persuade the Government to have direct negotiations with the ANC." While talking to reporters this weekend, Gavin Relly, Anglo-American chairman, called for the unconditional release of Mandela and said, "A good number of business people in South Africa are of the opinion that Nelson Mandela should be released," Van Staden reports.

Commenting on the talks between the businessmen and the ANC in Lusaka, *THE STAR* says in its editorial "It was time for someone in this country to get a closer look at the cards which the other side had chosen to hold. The South African kibbitzers were shaken by the extent of the differences they saw." The bitterness, the burnings,and the bombs have moved the goal of sitting down and finding common ground further away, the newspaper says. The ANC, it adds, with almost universal moral support, need be in no hurry to talk. Banning an organization and silencing its utterances will not drive it to extinction or throttle its message, it says. "All that happens is that the proscribed organisation thrives in the dark and those who should know what it is saying and doing and plans to do have not the slightest idea that a great, silent shadow is moving across their future."

In another editorial, *THE STAR* applauds the trend in the country that sees the South African political future being debated "not only by businessmen and churchmen and politicans, but by ordinary people in earnest conversations everywhere. This willingness to talk about it is a giant step forward from the years of sterility when politics was a dirty word and race discrimination an acceptable government policy." Nonetheless, the newspaper cannot support the call by clergymen for a work stayaway on 9 October. "The idea of making people aware of what is happening is a good one, but we do not believe a stayaway from work is the right way to go about it." It does approve of the clergymen's decision to see President Botha and ask him to begin talks with the "authentic leaders of the people." "That is what is needed: to narrow the deabte of the people to a debate between leaders."

In the same edition of *THE STAR*, Jo-Anne Collinge reports that a group of 50 doctors, social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists who met in Johannesburg at the weekend, has condemned the detention of hundreds of children in the last 2 months. A resolution passed at the meeting calls on the government "to release all detained children immediately into the custody of their parents or guardians (and) put an immediate end to the security forces harassment and detention of children." Children are being subjected to increasing harassment and threats by the security forces, and they are particularly susceptible to the development of long-term adverse effects from these brutalizing experiences, the resolution warned. An attorney told the meeting that "South Africa departed significantly from international standards in its imprisonment of children." While South African law stipulated that children should not be kept in jail with adults unless no other institution existed, "these rules are honoured more in the breach than the observance," the lawyer said.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 16 September says "We in South Africa today are facing the worst of all worlds: belated, knee-jerk reform that is not assuaging international antipathy towards us, and the worst financial crisis in our history. Government is being frog-marched by international bankers

along a road to reform that it clearly is reluctant to tread." During this perilous time the country needs "strong and resolute leadership that knows where it is going and has every intention of getting there." Botha no longer seems to fit the bill, it says, and "even staunch Afrikaner businessmen are turning against him." "The Botha administration, in plain words, does not give the impression of being in control of its or our national destiny. Increasingly at the Rand Club and Klub RSA businessmen are talking about a De Gaulle option." It is the last thing this country needs, says *BUSINESS DAY*, but it is illustrative of businessmen's dismay over Botha, "who has done so much economic damage, and, through poor timing, has lost what little international credibility we had."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 September reports that a survey by the Institute of Black Research released in Durban on the weekend shows that "most Indians — and to a lesser extent — Coloureds prefer the State President Mr P.W. Botha to lead South Africa, but a large majority of Africans want jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela as national leader." "A total of 488 people in African, Indian and Coloured townships in the greater Durban metropolitan area were sampled after the unrest and riots early in August," the article says. Fifty-three percent of the Indians polled listed Botha as their first choice to lead the country, 11.2 percent chose Frederick van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Federal Party at their second choice. The Africans polled listed Dr Allan Boesak as their second choice, Bishop Desmond Tutu as their third, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Inkatha as their fourth. Of the coloreds surveyed, 25 percent listed Slabbert as their second choice, and 11 percent listed Mandela as their third choice, the article says.

In its editorial *THE CITIZEN* criticizes the RSA businessmen who met with the ANC in Lusaka, saying "having talks in a 'peaceful valley in the heart of central Africa' may sound Jolly D, but no way helps the situation in South Africa, or offers the prospect of any cessation of terrorism or of changing the policy of the ANC towards reforms, or of deterring the ANC from trying to achieve its objectives by violence." It continues, "Our view is the same as that which we expressed before the talks: The ANC is given a status and credibility it does not deserve. That talks should not have taken place unless the ANC abandoned violence. Further talks should not take place for the same reason. The ANC is for revolution; the Government is for reform. The business leaders should be backing reform unequivocally instead of playing footsie-footsie with the revolutionaries."

"Perhaps for the first time the country is seeing some of the most significant changes proposed to ease the burden of oppression on the lives of the people," says Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 16 September in its editorial, "and yet at the same time anger and bitterness is increasing because of certain acts by the Government." "The salutory effect of the proposed scrapping of the pass laws and influx control is badly dented when police and others raid shcools and arrest children, some of them very small kids," it says. If the government wishes to ease the tension and unrest, how can it account for the increasing number of children arrested, the number of meetings banned and the various restrictions on funerals, it asks. "It is most unnerving and people are beginning to doubt the sincerity behind the structural reforms, or at least their proposal." There are ugly rumors circulating, even in the white community, that there are moves to sabotage the reform action. "We admit these are rumours and that the Governemnt will not act on rumour. But the reality is that there seems to be an intensification of police and army action in the townships." "Why should South Africa allow itself to be governed by people who do not act logically," the newspaper asks, because as long as these acts continue, nobody, either at home or abroad, "is going to believe anything that the Governemnt does."

In a front page report, the *SOWETAN* notes that no one turned up this week at the special offices established by the SADF to register complaints about the actions of soldiers. The article quotes Colonel Basil Ginsberg, the officer in charge of the offices, as saying: "The complaints office was given wide coverage in the Press and on TV. We'll now have to accept that there are no complaints against members of the army." Ginsberg notes two people had phoned the Soweto office earlier in the week to make appointments, but had not kept them. He said there were only three cases of complaint that the SADF was investigating, but added, "We'll have to sit down and devise other ways and means on how we can reach the people. We have heard many rumours about the activities of soldiers in the townships and we feel they must be investigated."

Further Press Reportage

MB180925 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to carry reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 17 September carries a front page report by Brian Stuart which says, "With the state of emergency in 36 districts now in its ninth week, there are clear signs that violence is abating and that the State may soon lift the emergency. Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, told *THE CITIZEN* yesterday: 'I am thankful to be able to say that there is a definite decline in the number of incidents of unrest in the country. I trust that this tendency will continue and that the country will speedily return to normal.' " Last weekend was one of the quietest in many months, Stuart says, with no reported deaths and fewer injuries. He notes, however, that "the decline in violence has taken place in areas where there is a watchful and active security force presence. 'Normality' will not return until this presence can be withdrawn." There is a new air of confidence in government circles, Stuart says, "with last week's proposals on black citizenship and other rights seen as setting the tone for the months ahead." The National Party's Transvaal congress, which starts on Thursday, is expected to reinforce this mood, with one of its resolutions asking the government to move ahead "uninterrupted, steadfast and speedily" with reform.

In its editorial, entitled "Cut It Out!," *THE CITIZEN* complains that "South Africa can hardly do a thing without the White House or the American State Department passing judgment on its actions." "There is an almost daily barrage of advice on consulting black leaders, freeing Nelson Mandela, drawing the ANC into negotiations and introducing reforms that would please the Americans," it says. Now President Reagan has embarked on a policy of "active constructive engagement,"

which "means more direct interference in our domestic affairs." South Africa is a sovereign, independent country, it notes, and does not need a daily stream of criticism from Washington. We hope that the RSA Government "will make it clear that it will not be dictated to by the United States under any circumstances. Like Rhodesia, Iran and other countries which bowed to U.S. pressure, we can only go one way if we listen to Washington. And that's down the drain," it says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 17 September also reports that a call for the government to speed up its program of race reform will be coming from the National Party Transvaal congress this week. The newspaper reports one proposed motion as saying: "Congress, deeply conscious of the uncertainty that accompanies reform, requests the Government to expedite and implement its reform programme so that the practical implications are known and understood before the next general election." A second motion, it says, calls for the government to ignore the possibility of resistance from extremists in the political spectrum, and to continue "incessantly, firmly and speedily on the chosen path, especially in respect of the constitutional accommodation of the black peoples." There will also be a call, *THE STAR* reports, for Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, to "express an opinion" on the idea of black city-states and on the territorial expansion of homeland powers.

Reporting on the survey conducted in Durban by the Institute of Black Research on which leaders blacks, coloreds, and Indians would choose to lead the country, *THE STAR* says "support for jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and for the United Democratic front has increased considerably since unrest began in Durban, while Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Inkatha movement have lost ground among blacks." Buthelezi "got 4.8 percent support from blacks, no support from coloureds and 0.6 percent from Indians," the article says. "The survey pointed out that in its last findings about six years ago, Chief Buthelezi had 45 percent support from black respondents and only 2.5 percent were prepared to come out in support of Mr Mandela. 'The results reveal a traumatic impact on the political affiliations of people as a result of the unrest: a marked radicalisation of black political sentiment, and a marked shift towards conservatism on the part of coloured and particularly Indian people. Chief Buthelezi lost considerable support and Mr Botha emerged as a popular figure among coloureds and Indians. Mandela, however, emerged stronger than ever in the black community,' says the survey."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* comments that an 11-year-old child was detained for 57 days for throwing stones and was "kept in police cells to protect society from his influence and to ensure he did not flee justice." "What sort of madness is this?" it asks. It is time to make a distinction between children and those "pupils aged 18 to 22 who are leading vicious and violent mobs," it says. The existence of "politicised children," children who attend school only to persuade their classmates not to, and "old-fashioned naughty" children, "does not excuse the policy of putting children in jail. The ugly blot on the name of this country will grow if children are sacrificed in the name of politics or law and order," it concludes.

In a second editorial, *THE STAR* says there is no doubt of the need for some form of official information office. It hopes, however, that the government will leave the newly formed Information Bureau "to its own devices — and that these devices will never be devious." The major goals of the bureau, the newspaper says, should not be to counter negative publicity abroad, but "to ensure freedom of access to information; to avoid incidents such as deporting a journalist simply because of disagreement with what he wrote; to make certain that South Africans are fully informed of relevant information and opinion. A case in point is the blanket ban which the Minister of Law and Order maintains on the publication of interviews with the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo. This is done in terms of the Internal Security Act. But it does not guarantee the safety of the State, it merely prevents people from making informed decisions," the editorial says.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 18 September says in its editorial that comments by Ambassador Herbert Beukes over the weekend -- that the government was taking the first steps towards dismantling apartheid by considering proposals on citizenship and on the negotiation of further political rights for blacks -- sounded "exciting, particularly to an American audience. But we blacks, the victims of apartheid, have to listen more carefully." It was only last month, it says, that Chris Heunis said that President Botha's Rubicon speech did not imply that the "rights of citizenship of all South Africa's citizens will necessarily be accomodated in the same way. It might be possible to confer the same rights, but the structures and the basis might be different..." "What all this double talk means is, simply, that apartheid as we know it now is being dismantled, but racial separation will continue — with power still firmly in white hands," the editorial says.

The *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition that the Department of Education and Training has "lifted the suspension of classes at 10 trouble-torn Mamelodi high schools and pleaded with pupils to go back to school." The regional director of the department also "appealed to parents and pupils in Pretoria's townships to help the authorities against intimidators who prevented students from going to school."

"One of the few encouraging developments in these dark days has been the meeting of top South African businessmen with the leaders of the African National Congress," says Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English in its editorial on 17 September. This does not imply any support for the ANC's policies or its abhorrent violence, *BUSINESS DAY* says. "We believe, as things now stand, that the ANC aims for absolute power and an authoritarian government with a strong socialist, if not Marxist, leaning. But things need not always stand as they do now. If the ANC leaders are as reasonable as the businessmen say they appear to be, then they might be susceptible to argument and responsive to economic realities." "Only in comparatively recent times have economic realities persuaded government that free markets have merit," the newspaper notes. "Businessmen played no small part in that process of persuasion. Maybe, given time, they too will be able to influence ANC thinking. We won't know until they have tried."

In an article in the same edition of *BUSINESS DAY*, Peter Wallington reports remarks by Professor Peter Vale, director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, that the biggest accomplishment of the consumer boycotts of white business is they "have brought black and white together 'to talk around fundamental issues,' and white businessmen have in some cases 'learnt quickly to negotiate as equals'," Vale says. Some boycotts have been suspended when sympathetic authorities responded sincerely to black grievances, he says, while others have become harsher when the authorities attempted to crush them. "Vale said boycott successes can be measured in two ways: the support they get, and whether satisfactory negotiations take place with white authorities to end them." Vale said it was "irrelevant" in terms of strategy whether intimidation was used to enforce the boycotts, because "the boycotts were working, and that is what was important." Negotiation is often handicapped by the state of emergency and security force involvement, Vale says, because the security forces tended to "clutter-up" the process. "Possibly the most successful example of negotiation politics at work — Port Alfred — was nearly ruined, he said, when the security police arrested community leader Gugele Nkwinti. However, businessmen intervened and Nkwinti was released." Vale said the official response to black demands in the months ahead is crucial, and that "this response would set the pattern for further negotiation."

In an accompanying article, *BUSINESS DAY* says "if it is true to say the eastern Cape has led the way as far as unrest is concerned, then it is also true that towns in the area are leading the way in negotiating with recognised black leaders." The mayor of Adelaide, Pieter Rademeyev, says there has been no unrest for many months and consumer boycotts have been suspended, a fact he attributes to the negotiations initiated with black leaders earlier this year. The talks resulted in the town council presenting a list of black grievances to the East Cape Administration Board. "The list included a lack of grazing land for blacks, the lack of water points and a request for electricity. There were also requests for the township to be upgraded — with more housing and better sports facilities." Rademeyer said the council was waiting a response from the board on quotes to perform certain functions for the township, and that once this was received he would call a meeting with black leaders to work out details. He stressed "the meetings were called for people to negotiate, not to be told what to do," the article says. Rademeyer's only problem, the article says, is the "lack of elected leaders" in the black community.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 17 September reports that the government is giving attention at cabinet level to the crisis of hungry schoolchildren and parents. The paper says instructions were given 3 weeks ago to the Department of National Health and population Development to act as coordinating body in the exercise. Attention will be given to the whole population and not only whites, according to the deputy director in the department. It adds that a nationwide investigation has already begun to determine who needs help in the present economic situation. Food will then be distributed.

In an editorial in the same issue, the paper refers to the Conservative Party's continued desire to establish homelands for coloreds and Indians. "This is how time is being wasted while South Africa is moving irrevocably in another direction. What a disillusionment awaits these Rip van Winkels when they wake up and realize they are lost in a new South Africa," the paper says.

In a second editorial, the paper says the call by the churches to set aside a day for fasting and prayer over the situation in the country can hardly be faulted. "There is sufficient reason and example in our past for every Christian to answer the call to prayer and fasting, and so much more those who over the years have, under the mantle of theologically based statements, given support to apartheid, enforced it, and tried to justify it." To set aside a day for this fasting and prayer, the paper continues, is a noble thought. But to call on people to stay away from work on this day mars an otherwise good suggestion, as a work stayaway smacks of disobedience and is especially not fitting in light of the unemployment and hunger.

Nel Criticizes U.S. Ban on Krugerrands

MB181048 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — The decision by the U.S. Government to ban sales of Krugerrands in America was today described as "an attack on our mining industry" by the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, who said the effects of the embrago could be even more detrimental if other countries followed the U.S. move.

"The South African Government is concerned that the intended embargo ... ignores the practical consequences which may result from such actions," Mr Nel said in a statement from Pretoria.

"An embargo on South African gold coins is an attack on our mining industry," he said, adding that "if countries follow the American lead the effects would be even more detrimental."

The U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, said yesterday the intention to ban the importation of Krugerrands would be implemented within a matter of weeks, and added that the action was not dependent on approval under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"The South African Government urges the U.S. Administration to reconsider its intentions in the light of the damage that the intended embargo can do to the jobs and livelihood of the blacks of South and southern Africa dependent on the mining industry," Mr Nel said.

Mr Nel noted that the mining industry was the second largest employer of blacks in South Africa and provided work for some 80 per cent of the 350,000 blacks from neighbouring states working in the country.

"No constructive purose will be served by attacking one of the most viable and important instruments of economic development in Africa," Mr Nel said.

New Deputy Foreign Minister Appointed
MB171655 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1632 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — The state president, Mr P. W. Botha, today announced the appointment of Mr R. B. Miller, at present deputy minister for home affairs, as deputy minister of foreign affairs, with effect from September 20.

No appointment will be made in the portfolio of deputy minister for home affairs.

Mr Miller will fill the portfolio left vacant by Mr Louis Nel, who has been appointed deputy minister of information.

Mr Nel will head the Bureau for Information (State President's Office), and will be directly responsible to the state president.

Le Grange Denies Intending to Resign
MB170528 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 17 sep 85

[Text] Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange is denying he plans to resign. He has dismissed as malicious rumors and insinuations reports in two Afrikaans newspapers that he is about to step down because of ill-health. The minister says he has no such intention and he is experiencing no problems with his health.

Slabbert Says Reform Will Undercut ANC
MB180758 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Opposition leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says ANC support will decrease if the government succeeds with its reform process.

Speaking as a guest at the Rand Afrikaans University Political Organization yesterday, Dr Slabbert said young blacks will regard the outlawed organization as a middle-of-the-road sellout if the reform program is fully implemented, but he says he does not think the government will succeed because it is going about its reform process in the wrong way. He says there is much confusion about where the country is heading.

The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader says for reform to succeed, the process of racial polarization must stop, and the people caught up in the middle of the various opposing poles must come together. He says the government has been using oppression to maintain stability, and this has led to violent reaction. As a result, many young blacks have begun to idalize and romanticize violence.

Radio Says ANC Economic Line Outdated
MB170753 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Station Commentary: "Socialism's Failure in Africa"]

[Text] Talks between a group of South African businessmen and leaders of the ANC in Lusaka last week have achieved little more than confirm the ANC's commitment to the violent overthrow of the South African Government and the transformation of the country into a socialist state. With this goal, the ANC is showing itself to be behind the times.

Other African states which have adopted socialist policies, or which have flirted with them, have turned away from these policies or are in the process of doing so. Two of the latest examples are Tanzania and Mozambique, with Zambia showing signs of following suit.

At the time of independence up to 20 years ago, these countries were warned that policies of centralization, state enterprises, state farms, and control of prices would bring economic ruin. Now Presidents Nyerere, Kaunda, and Machel, in belated attempts to save their stagnant beggar nations, are dismantling the decentralized systems they built.

These three countries are returning state projects to the private sector and are looking again to the West for their economic salvation.

The ANC leadership, shouting the odds [as heard] from plush hotels around the world and financed and supported by a plethera of Communist-orientated organizations in Western capitals, has no experience of the failure of Marxist-socialism in Africa. Their policies come from Moscow and their means of support comes from the West. They are far removed from the effects their policies have brought to other countries.

The ANC delegation, which met with a group of South African businessmen, made it clear that if they succeeded in their aim of taking South Africa by force, the country would be governed under a Marxist-socialist policy. In that event, South Africa would simply follow the disastrous road taken by other states which have been duped by the empty promises of socialism. It too would go from prosperity to poverty, and in the end, it would also have to admit the folly of its ways and look to the West for salvation.

South Africa cannot allow that to happen. The government is committed to continued political reforms, an essential component of which is negotiation with the leaders of all population groups and nations in the country.

The ANC, however, has ruled out negotiation and is not interested in reform. While it maintains this attitude, it will continue to have no positive influence on the future of the country.

SWAZILAND

Finance Minister Leaves for Taiwan, Korea
MB161916 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Sibusiso B. Dlamini, left the country today for a 10-day visit to the Republic of China at the invitation of that government. Mr Dlamini, who was seen off at

the airport by the Chinese ambassador, Mr Wang, is accompanied by his wife.

From Taiwan, Mr Dlamini will lead a delegation to the Commonwealth Finance Minister Conference to be held in the Maldives Islands. That delegation will include the principal secretaries for finance, and economic planning and statistics, Mr Kenneth Mbuli and Mr Vusi Sikhondze, respectively; and the governor of the central bank, Mr H. B. B. Oliver.

From the Maldives, the minister will lead the Swaziland delegation to the annual meeting of the World Bank in Seoul, Korea. Mr Dlamini is expected to be away for about 3 weeks.

ZIMBABWE

Security Forces Kill Dissident in Zhombe

MB171219 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Security forces shot and killed one dissident at Umniati Dam in the Zhombe communal lands on Sunday during a contact with the dissident. A statement issued by the Zimbabwe National Army today says a light machinegun was recovered and follow-up operations are continuing.